







THE

BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY

COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC:

BEING A SELECTION OF THE MOST APPROVED

PSALM AND HYMN TUNES, ANTHEMS, SENTENCES, CHANTS. &c.

TOGETHER WITH MANY BEAUTIFUL EXTRACTS FROM THE WORKS OF

HAYDN, MOZART, BEETHOVEN, AND OTHER EMINENT COMPOSERS.

HARMONIZED FOR THREE AND FOUR VOICES, WITH A FIGURED BASE FOR THE ORGAN AND PIANO FORTE.

Assembled men to the deep Organ join The long resounding voice, of breaking clear, At solemn pauses, through the swelling Base; And, as each mingling flame increases each, It one united ardour rise to Heaven?"—Thomson.

EDITED BY
LOWELL MASON.

ELEVENTH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

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Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1832, by Joseph Lewis, Secretary of the Handel and Haydn Society, in the office of the Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.



THE several later editions of this work have presented an almost uniform appearance. It was thought better to forego the advantages, as to correctness and good taste, which would have resulted from introducing various improvements, than to subject choirs and schools to the inconvenience arising from frequent alterations in the tunes. It is obvious, however, from the progressive nature of science and taste, in respect to music as well as other subjects, that this uniformity cannot be, and ought not to be perpetual. Within the last few years, much attention has been directed to the subject, and, as was to be expected, great improvement has been made, not only in the manner of performing psalm and hymn tunes, but also in their composition.

Is it to be supposed that in psalmody, science and taste have accomplished all they can accomplish? and is it desirable that all attempts at improvement should be checked? This is impracticable, if it were desirable. The same tunes, and in the same form, will not always please. New tunes will be composed, and old tunes will receive new harmonies, and other alterations will be introduced, more in accordance with the existing taste. The question, then, is whether this hook shall be enriched, by being made to conform to these improvements, or whether, by remaining stationary while the public aste is advancing, it shall be suffered to fall into neglect.

Unless, therefore, it be maintained that the present psalm and hymn tunes cannot be improved, and that no better can be substituted in their stead, or else, that bad tunes are as valuable as good ones, there may be as valid reasons, founded in public utility, for introducing alterations into books of psalmody, as for introducing alterations into text books on arithmetic or grammar,

In accordance with these views, it has been thought advisable, after deferring it several years, to make, at this time, a thorough revision of the Handel and Haydn Collection, and to present to the lovers of church music, from the new materials which have been accumulating, those pieces which are most interesting and valuable; and to make such other additions, together with such alterations in the tunes of former editions, as the improving state of psalmody and of the public taste seemed to require. In doing this, it has been found very difficult to pursue a proper medium between an excessive desire for novelty, on the one hand, and undue prejudices in favor of early associations, on the other. Utility has been the aim. No alteration, not even the most trifling, has been made, except for the purpose of rendering the book more truly valuable.

The present edition of this work is believed to possess advantages over any preceding edition, in the following respects: viz.

1. New Music. Nearly one hundred metrical tunes have been introduced, presenting a great variety in respect to style, and a large portion of entirely new tunes. These have been selected with great care, and it is believed that nearly all of them are of such a character as to promote the great design of psalmody, and are well adapted to secure its appropriate effect. It would have been easy to have given a larger portion of light music, and of imitative and fugueing pieces; but it was supposed that the good sense and improved aste of the public would be better satisfied with those tunes, which, while they have a sufficient flow of melody to interest and please, are, at the same time, sufficiently chaste and dignified for public religious worship. Several of the tunes newly introduced are in the chanting style. These will be found well adapted to psalms and hymns of a didactic or prosaic character, which require to be recited rather than to be sung.

2. Harmony. The editor has aimed so to adapt the parts to vocal execution, as that they may be easily performed without instrumental accompaniment; while, at the same time, it is believed that the organist will find a richer and fuller harmony in this, than in any preceding edition. Combinations and progressions will occasionally be found, which could hardly be justified by rules drawn from the works of Haydn and Mozart, but which are common in the works of older writers, and especially in church music. In the course of the work there will be found several tunes, harmonized in the style of ancient psalmody, and closing on the dominant, or on the relative minor or major mode. Although these will, perhaps, appear singular, yet no good reason is known why this ancient style, which is peculiar to the church, should not be preserved. Some of them contain very rich harmony, and when properly performed, are very solemn and truly devotional.*

3. CLASSIFICATION. Such pieces as are principally designed for private use, and for those who have nade considerable proficiency in music, have been separated from the common psalm and hymn tunes, and placed among the anthems and selection pieces. All the tunes from page 25 to page 248 will be found, under various circumstances, appropriate to the purposes of public worship. To a considerable extent, tunes in the same key, or in keys nearly related, have been placed together. This will be found convenient where choirs are accustomed occasionally to change the tune, while going through with a hymn, for the sake of securing more appropriateness between the music, and the sentiment, in the several stanzas.

4. Anthems and occasional pieces. Several of the longest, and probably the least useful of these, have been omitted, and their places supplied with others which are shorter, easier, and more applicable to the various circumstances of public worship. The chief object of this work is to furnish church music for common use; and it is not, therefore, to be expected that it should contain a very great variety of anthems, choruses, and pieces suitable for musical exhibitions and concerts. A collection consisting of such pieces, the Handel and Haydu Society have presented to the public in Choral Harmony, to which individuals and choirs are recommended

PREFACE.

5. Introductory Rules. These have been written entirely anew, in the form of question and answer. Although very brief and perfectly simple, they are believed to contain every thing necessary for acquiring the art of reading music.

Whether the present edition of this work has actually been improved in the several respects just mentioned, the public will judge.

In regard to future alterations little need be said. It is not to be supposed, as before intimated, that science and taste have yet accomplished all that they are capable of accomplishing for church music, and that nothing further can be done to enrich and purify it, and render it more capable of communicating elevated enjoyment, and of expressing and exciting devout feeling. Nor can it be desired by any candid and reflecting person, that such improvements, when made, should not be given to the public in books designed for common use. The public have a claim to them; and no book which should reject them could long continue to deserve or receive public patronage. Still, those changes should be introduced in such a manner as to occasion as little embarrassment as possible. On this account it is intended, that, for some time to come, future editions of this work, should they be called for, shall receive such alterations only, as are imperiously demanded; and that they shall so nearly correspond, as to admit of their being used together, without much inconvenience. One tune may occasionally ke exchanged for another, promising to be more pleasing and useful, and additions may be made; but in general it will probably be thought advisable to present new music to the public through the medium of supplementary publications.

No pains have been spared to correct and enlarge this edition of the Handel and Haydn Society Collection, and to adapt it to the taste and wants of the community. It contains, in addition to the most common standard tunes used in public worship, a great variety of new music, embracing tunes of all the different metres; and without any invidious comparison with other valuable works in the same department, it is deemed safe to say, that no similar publication contains such an amount and variety of church music. Previous editions of the work have been honored with much more of public favor and patronage than was anticipated. This edition is presented to the lovers of psalmody, and to all others who feel an interest in this part of public worship, with the hope and confidence that it will be found still more worthy of their approbation and support.

EXTRACTS FROM REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"It is a collection [Handel and Haydn Society] containing most of the old approved tunes whose melody or air is dignified, solemn, reverent, chaste, and every way suited to divine worship—harmonized judiciously upon the improved and essential principles of modern musical science. This is ground enough for recommendation." "The harmony throughout is executed in the highest style of scientific accuracy and skill. But what is still more important, it has been written with a constant reference to the grand object of church music, the excitement of devotional feeling. It is emphatically religious harmony."—Christian Spectator, published at New Haven.

"We congratulate the friends of Church Music on the appearance of a book containing a sufficient number and variety of tunes for public and private worship, harmonized with judgment, accuracy, and elegance. Believing it to be calculated to improve the public taste in relation to psalmody, and to secure this delightful part of public worship from its languishing state, we sincerely hope it may be generally adopted, and become the standard of sacred music."—Christian Advocate, published at Philadelphia.

"We feel fully assured, that the Handel and Haydn Collection is calculated to elevate the standard of secred music, and to secure the object of its institution; and we warmly recommend its introduction, as a sure means of improving this part of the public services of religion."—Boston Telegraph.

"After a thorough examination we are decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection."—Boson Recorder.

"It is a work, containing one of the most complete collections of psalmody that ever was embodied."

"It demonstrates the advancement of the Americans in music." "Without pretending to have looked minutely into each of the tunes, contained in this volume, we can assert of the many we have examined, that they are well arranged, that he harmonies are faultless, and that the devotional character of both music and words has been attended to most strictly."—Harmonicon, published at London.

"The concurrent testimony of good judges, so far as we have had the opportunity of knowing, is, hat the selection of melodies is singularly judicious and complete."—Missionary Herald.

"This collection excels in the selection and variety of the tunes, and in the perfection of the harmony." "A book so valuable must become the standard of music in our churches, since its harmony and style are fixed on the immoveable has of science and correct taste."—New Haven Chronicle.

INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING.

LESSON I.

OF THE STAFF.

ı,	Wh	at is	a	Staff?				
	A S	Staff	is	five lines	with	their	intermediate	spaces.

Example.

2. What is the use of a Staff?

Most of the musical characters are written upon it.

3. In what order are the lines and spaces of the Staff counted? From the lowest, upward.

EXAMPLE.

Lines.	Spaces.
5 — Fifth Line. 4 — Fourth Line , E — Third Line.	Fourth Space. Third Space.
Second Line.	2 Second Space. 1 First Space.

4. What is each line and space of the Staff called?
A degree.

5. How many degrees does the Staff contain? Nine: there being five lines and four spaces.

6. What are used when more than nine degrees are wanted?

The spaces below or above the Staff; also additional lines called added, or leger lines.

Space above.	Example	Leger lines above.
Space below.		 Leger lines below.

LESSON II.

- OF THE REPRESENTATION OF MUSICAL SOUNDS UPON THE STAFF
- 1. How many primary musical sounds are there?
- 2. How are they named?

After the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, & G.

- 3. How are musical sounds represented upon the Staff? By the letters after which they are named.
- 4. What is a Clef?

A Clef is a character used to fix or determine the situation of the letters upon the Staff.

- 5. How many Clefs are there? Three.
- 6. What are they called?

The Base, or F Clef; the Tenor, or C Clef; and the Treble, or G Clef.

EXAMPLE.

The Base, or F. Clef. The Tenor, or C. Clef. The Treble, or G Clef.

7. Which of the Clefs are most used in vocal music?

The Base and Treble; the latter being appropriated to the Tenor and Alto as well as to the Treble.

3. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Treble Clef?

Situation of the letters upon the

Staff, accor to the Tr

1	Space above.		G F
the the	Fourth space.		E
ding	Third space.	0	c
eble \	Second space.	C A	
	First space.	O F	
	Space below.	D	

9. How are the letters placed upon the Staff according to the Base Clef?

Situation of the letters upon the Staff according to the Base Clef.

Situation of the letters upon the Staff according to the Base Clef.

Space above.

Fight hine.

Fourth space.

Fourth space.

Third space.

Second line.

Second line.

First line.

Songe below.

First line.

Space below.

First line.

GA

B

First space.

First line.

Space below.

First line.

GA

B

First line.

Space below.

First line.

Space below.

10. How does the use of the Treble Clef for Tenor and Alto, differ from its use for Treble?

When used for the Tenor and often when used for Alto it signifies

G on an octave lower than when used for Treble.

NOTE. The following example exhibits the G Clef as variously used, the Base Clef, and the relative situation of each.

11. What is the use of the Tenor or C Clef?

It is used for the Tenor on the fourth line; and for the Alto on the third line of the Staff; and always represents the middle C.

NOTE. This clef is also in common use in European music for the Treble or Soprano, and when thus used it is placed upon the first line of the Staff.

LESSON III.

OF NOTES AND RESTS

1. What are notes?

Characters written upon the Staff as signs of musical sounds, showing their length and order.

2. How many kinds of notes are there?

Six.

3. What are they called?

Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver, and Demisemiquaver.

Semibreves. Minims. Crotchets. Quavers. Semiquavers. Demisemiquavers.

4. What is the proportionate duration or length of the notes?

One Semibreve is equal to 2 Minims, or 4 Crotchets, or 8 Quavers, or 16 Semiquavers, or 32 Demisemiquavers.

One Minim is equal to 2 Crotchets, or 4 Quavers, or 8 Semi-

quavers, or 16 Demisemiquavers.

One Crotchet is equal to 2 Quavers, or 4 Semiquavers, or 8 Demisemiquavers.

One Quaver is equal to 2 Semiquavers, or 4 Demisemiquavers.

One Semiquaver is equal to 2 Demisemiquavers.

5. What is the use of a dot after a note?

A dot after a note adds one half to its length.

	Example.	
Dotted Minim.	Dotted Crotchet.	Dotted Quaver.
0.	•	
	J	

6. What is the use of the figure 3, placed over or under any three notes of the same kind?

It shows that the three notes over or under which it is placed are to be performed in the time of two notes of the same kind without the figure.

7. What are such notes called?

Triplets.



8. What are rests?

Rests are marks of silence.

9. How many are there?

10. What are they called?

Semibreve rest, Minim rest, Crotchet rest, Quaver rest, Semi-quaver rest, and Demisemiquaver rest.

EXAMPLE.

Semibreve rest.	Minim rest.	Crotchet rest.	Quaver rest.	Semiquaver rest.	Demisemiquaver rest
		===	王	3	

11. How long is the performer required to remain silent at a rest?

As long as he would be singing its corresponding note, or note of the same name.

12. How may the length of a rest be augmented? By the use of a dot, as is the case with notes.

* The figure 6 is sometimes placed over or under six notes, signifying that they are to be performed in the time of four notes of the same kind without the figure.

LESSON IV

OF VARIOUS MUSICAL CHARACTERS.

1. What is the use of a Flat?

A Flat lowers the pitch of a sound, half a tone.

2. What is the use of a Sharp?

A sharp raises the pitch of a sound half a tone.

3. What is the use of a Natural?

A Natural restores a note made flat or sharp to its original sound.

EXAMPLE.

Flats	Sharps,	Naturals.
b_	##	

4. What are Flats or Sharps called, when placed at the beginning of a tune or strain?

The Signature.

5. What are Flats, Sharps or Naturals called, when placed before a single note?

Accidentals.

6. How far do accidentals extend their influence?
Through the measure in which they occur.

7. What is the use of a Bar?

A Bar is used to divide the notes into equal measures.

8. What is a Measure?

A Measure consists of all the notes contained between two bars.

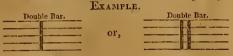
EXAMPLE,

Measure	Bar.	Measur	e. Bar	. A	leasure	,	Ba	ır.	Meas	ure.	Ba	r.
1				622	- 6			_	A 25.05	45.45	6	
		<u></u>	۲. ۱			- 90	-3-		-	- C. C.	-	
<u> </u>												

x

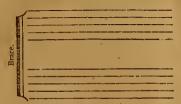
9 What is the use of a Double Bar?

It shows the end of a strain, or a line of the poetry.



10. What is the use of a Brace?

It shows how many parts are to be performed together.



11. What is the use of a Tie or Slur?

It shows that the notes over or under which it is drawn are all to be sung to one syllable.



12. What is the use of a Repeat?

It shows what part of a tune is to be sung twice.

	EXAMPLE.	
•		
	or	•
		•
•		-

-3. What is the use of Marks of Distinction, or Staceato Marks?

They are placed over or under such notes as are to be performed in a very short, distinct manner.

Written, Performed.				
_1_1_1_1				
	-00			
0 0	7 7 7 0 7 8 7	-0-		
	-0-0-0-0			

14. What is meant by singing Staccato?

Singing in a short, pointed, and articulate manner.

15. What is meant by singing Legato? Singing in a smooth, close, and gliding manner.

16. What is the use of a Pause?

It shows that a note may be continued beyond its usual length.

TO YOU	MLFF	•
Pau	140.	
/	The same of	
 	•	

17. What is the use of a Direct?

It is employed at the end of a staff, to show the place of the first note upon the following staff.

EXAMP.	LE.
Direct.	

18. What is a Shake or Trill?

It consists of a quick alternate reiteration of the note above, with that over which the character is placed, and usually ends with a turn from the note below.



NOTE. The Shake is an ornament, both brilliant and elegant; but it should have no place in Psalmody, or common Church Music.

19. What is an Appogiature?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately succeeds it. It always occurs on an accented part of a measure.



20. What is an After Note?

A small note which takes its time from the note which immediately precedes it. It always occurs on an unaccented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



No z. Appogiatures and After Notes are not reckoned in making up the time of a measure; but are deducted from the time of the Notes on which they depend. This, for the most part, is done in proportion to their own nominal value, with the exception that the Appogiature receives double its nominal value when it precedes a pointed note. As the possettion of these Notes is a matter of taste, and as the best composers use them

in various ways, no rule that is of infallible application can be given for their performance, which must vary according to the expression of the passage in which they occur. They are usually written in a smaller character than common notes, to show that they do not properly belong to the chord in which they appear; by which means a visible breach of the laws of harmony is avoided.

21. What are Syncopated Notes?

Those which commence on an unaccented and are continued on an accented part of a measure.

EXAMPLE.



LESSON V. (a.)

OF SOLMIZATION.

1. What is Solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2. Of what use is Solmization?

It enables the young performer to utter a sound with fulness and freedom, and assists him to secure a correct intonation.

It promotes a feeling or consciousness of the precise relation of the sounds in the octave to each other, and especially to the Tonic, or Key Note. By associating the several syllables with their corresponding sounds, this relation becomes familiar, and we acquire the habit of expressing any note with ease and certainty.

3. How many syllables are used in Solmization? Seven; there being one for each sound.

4. What are they?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La, Si.

Doe, Rae, Mee, Fa,* Sole, La,* See.

5. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?——Si.

6. By what is the place of the syllable Si known?

By the Signature.

7. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

8. What is the signature said to be, when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

9. If the signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Si?

10. If the signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Signature On E.

11. If the signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On A.

12. If the signature be three flats, (B, E, and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On D.

* The α in these syllables may be sounded as in Far, or as in Fall—at the discretion of the Teacher.

13. If the signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On G.

14. If the signature be one sharp, (F#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On F#.

15. If the signature be two sharps, (F and C带) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On C排.

16. If the signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

Ŏn G#.

17. If the signature be four sharps, (F, C, G and D#) on what letter is the syllable Si?

On D#.

18. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Si by the signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the Staff, in regular order. 19. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Si?

Do, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La.

20. What is the order of the syllables descending from Si? La, Sol, Fa, Mi, Re, Do.

21. What effect have accidentals on solmization?

When accidentals are used, it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

22. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c.; and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the signature.

NOTE. The use of accidentals is so various, that it is impossible to give any rule which shall be applicable to all cases. A judicious teacher will be able to direct such changes as the nature of the different passages may require, and to assign the reasons for them.

LESSON V. (b.)

OF SOLMIZATION BY FOUR SYLLABLES.

1. What is solmization?

It is the application of certain syllables to musical sounds.

2: How many syllables are used in solmization?

Four.

3. What are they? Fa. Sol. La. Mi.

4. Which of these syllables governs the others, and fixes their places upon the Staff?

Mi.

5. By what is the place of the syllable Mi known?

By the Signature.

6. What is the Signature?

The Flats or Sharps placed at the beginning of a tune or strain.

7. What is the Signature said to be when there are neither flats or sharps at the beginning of a tune or strain?

Natural.

8. If the Signature be natural, on what letter is the syllable Mi?
On B.

9. If the Signature be one flat, (Bb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On E

10. If the Signature be two flats, (B and Eb) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On A.,

11. If the Signature be three flats, (B, E and Ab) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D.

12. If the Signature be four flats, (B, E, A and Db) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On G.

13. If the Signature be one sharp, (F带) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On F排.

14. If the Signature be two sharps, (F and C带) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On C#.

15. If the Signature be three sharps, (F, C and G#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

Ŏn G♯.

16. If the Signature be four sharps, (F, C, G, and D#) on what letter is the syllable Mi?

On D#.

17. Having ascertained the place of the syllable Mi by the Signature, by what rule are the places of the other syllables known?

They follow upon each degree of the staff in regular order.

18. What is the order of the syllables ascending from Mi? Fa, Sol, La, Fa, Sol, La.

What is the order of the syllables descending from Mi?
 La. Sol. Fa. La. Sol. Fa.

20. What effect have accidentals upon solmization?

When accidentals are used it often becomes necessary to change the syllables, in order to sing in exact tune.

21. How are such changes to be made?

Sometimes by a different termination of the syllables, as Fe for Fa, Se for Sol, &c. and sometimes by considering the accidentals as occasional changes of the Signature.

Note. See note at the end of Lesson V. (a.) page xii.

LESSON VI.

OF TIME.

1. What is meant by Time, in Music?

The duration, or the measure and movement of sounds.

2. How many kinds of time are there?
Three

3. What are they called?
Common, Triple and Compound.

Note. There are, strictly speaking, but two kinds of time; Common or equal, and Triple or unequal; but by a union of two or more measures of either of these a third kind may be formed, which it may be convenient to designate by another name. Compound time, however, may always be reduced to Common or Triple.

4. What is the difference between Common, Triple, and Compound Time?

Common time contains two equal notes in each measure—Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure—Compound time is formed by the union of two or more measures of Common or Triple time.

OF COMMON TIME.

5. How many signs has Common time?

6. What is the first sign of Common time?

The letter <u>C</u>.

7. What note or notes fill a measure?

A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests.

8. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Four.

On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
 On the first and third.

10. What is the second sign of Common time?

The letter with a bar drawn across it.

11 What note or notes fill a measure? A Semibreve or its equal in other notes or rests. 12. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Two or four.

13. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?
Usually on the first, but sometimes on the first and third.

14. What is the third sign of Common time?

The figures

15. What note or notes fill a measure?A Minim or its equal in other notes or rests,

16. How is it described or measured and accented? In the same manner as the second sign of Common time.

of TRIPLE TIME.

17. How many signs has Triple time?

Three.

18. What is the first sign of Triple time?

The figures 3.

19. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Semibreve, or its equal in other notes or rests.

20. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it?

Three.

21. On what part of the measure does the accent fall? Principally on the first, and slightly on the third.

22. What is the second sign of Triple time?

The figures $\frac{3}{4}$.

23. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Minim, or its equal in other notes or rests.

24. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

25. What is the third sign of Triple time?

The figures

26. What note or notes fill a measure?

A dotted Crotchet, or its equal in other notes or rests.

27. How is it described or measured and accented? In the same manner as the first sign of Triple time.

OF COMPOUND TIME.

28. How many signs has Compound time? Two.

29. What is the first sign of Compound time?

The figures 5

30. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Minims, or their equal in other notes or rests.

31. How many motions or countings are employed in describing or measuring it—Two, or Six.

32. On what part of the measure does the accent fall?

On the first and fourth:

33. What is the second sign of Compound time?

The figures

34. What notes fill a measure?

Two dotted Crotchets, or their equal in other notes or rests.

35. How is it described or measured and accented?

In the same manner as the first sign of Compound time.

Note. Other signs of Compound time, as $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$, $\frac{9}{15}$, &c. may be sometimes found; but they seldom occur in modern music.

36. What note is made the general standard of reckoning time?

The Semiprove.

37. Why are figures employed as signs of time?

To express the fractional parts of a Semibreve contained in a measure: as $\frac{3}{4}$, three crotchets, or three fourths of a Semibreve; $\frac{3}{8}$, three quavers, or three eights of a Semibreve, &c.

38. What rest is used to fill a measure in all kinds of time?

A Semibreve rest.

39. How may the habit of keeping time with accuracy be acquired?
By the frequent and persevering practice of counting or beating

while singing.

Note. On the subject of beating time, Dr. Arnold makes the following remark:—"I am by no means an advocate for the smallest motion or gesticulation, either with the hand, foot or head, when a performer once begins to perform with any degree of exactness; but at the commencement, it is absolutely necessary that the right hand should be taught to make the beats in every measure, till it becomes to the pupil what the pendulum is to the clock, which is to keep it regular and in exact motion."

LESSON VII.

OF THE DIATONIC SCALE AND THE MAJOR AND MINOR MODES

1. What is the Diatonic Scale?

A gradual succession of eight* fixed sounds; proceeding by unequal degrees, or intervals, called Tones and Semitones.

2. How many Tones are there in the Diatonic Scale? -- Five

3. How many Semitones?—Two.

4. What is meant by mode?

The order or arrangement of Tones and Semitones in the Diatonic Scale.

5. How many modes are there? - Two.

6. What are they called?

Major and Minor.

* The first of the seven primary sounds, being repeated to make out the eight notes, or to complete the octave.

7 What is the peculiar effect of each mode?

The Major Mode is bold and cheerful: the Minor Mode is pathetic and mournful.

8. What is the order of intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Major Mode?

From the Third to the Fourth sounds. [Mi to Fa]-and from the seventh to the eighth sounds [Si to Do] are semitones; the rest are whole tones.

9. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale Minor Mode,

ascending?

From the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] - and from the Seventh to the Eighth sounds [Sol to La] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

10. What is the order of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale, Minor

Mode, descending?

From the Fifth to the Sixth sounds [Mi to Fa] and from the Second to the Third sounds [Si to Do] are semitones, the rest are whole tones.

Note. The arrangement of Intervals in the Diatonic Scale may be represented by the following divisions of a perpendicular line.

ne ronowing divisions of a	porponarousas -	
MAJOR MODE.	MINOR MODE.	MINOR MODE.
Ascending and Descending.	La. Ascending.	La. Descending.
Do. ———— 8 Semitone.	Semitone.	
Si. — 7	Si. — 7	Tone.
Tone.	Tone.	Sol. —— 7
La 6	Fi. ————————————————————————————————————	Tone.
Tone.	Tone.	Fa. — 6 Semitone.
Fol 5	MI 5	Мі. — 5
Tone.	Tone.	Tone.
Fa4	Re 4	Re. — 4
Mi. Semitone	Do. Tone.	Tone
Tone.	Semitoce	Do 3 Semitone.
Re 2	Si 2	Si. — 2
Tone.	Tone.	Tone.
201	La 1	La1

11. What is the difference between the Ascending and Descending scale, Minor Mode?

In the Ascending scale, the upper Semitone occurs between the seventh and eighth sounds; but in the Descending scale it occurs hetween the fifth and sixth sounds.

12. What characters are used to denote this change in the Minor Mode?

Sharps or Naturals are used* as accidentals in ascending; and Naturals or Flats are used as accidentals in descending.

13. When are the Major and Minor Mode said to be relative? When the Signature is the same—or, when they agree in Sig-

nature.

14. What is the relative Minor to any Major Key?

Its sixth above or its third below.

15. What is the relative Major to any Minor Key? Its third above or its sixth below.

16. What interval is that which determines the Mode to be either Major or Minor.

The third.

17. What is the difference between the third in the Major mode, and the third in the Minor mode?

The Major third is one Semitone greater.

18. To what is the peculiar effect of each mode to be chiefly attributed?

To the third.

19. What is meant by the Key note?

The note with which the scale begins and ends.

20. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Major mode? Do. [Fa.]

21. What syllable is applied to the Key note in the Minor mode? La.

^{*} On the Sixth and Seventh Degrees of the Scale.

22. When is the Diatonic scale said to be in its natural position?
When it is formed without the aid of flats or sharps—or when the signature is natural.

23. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence-Ma-

jor mode?--On C.

24. On what letter does the Natural Diatonic scale commence—Minor mode?——On A.

25. What is meant by the transposition of the scale?

The scale is said to be transposed when it commences on any other

letter than C in the Major mode; or on any other letter than A in the Minor mode.

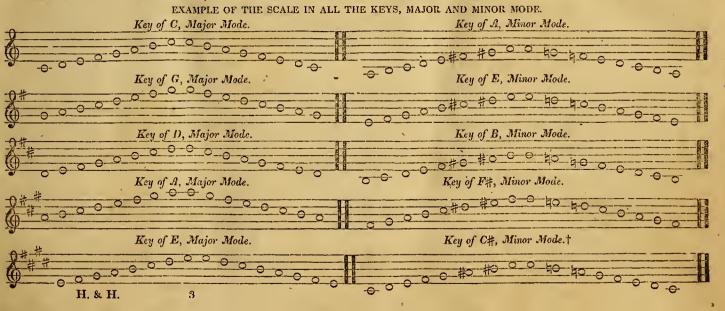
26. In the transposition of the scale how is the relative situation of the semitones preserved?——By the use of Flats or Sharps

27. Into how many keys may the scale be transposed?

Twelve-each of which may be in the Major or Minor mode.

23. But if there are but seven primary sounds in music, how can these twelve keys be obtained?

By an artificial division of the Diatonic scale into Semitones



INTRODUCTION TO THE ART OF SINGING



LESSON VIII.

Of the peculiar qualities and relation of the several notes which compose the Diatonic scale, or, of the technical appellations applied to the several notes of the scale, descriptive of their peculiar character and relative situation.

1. What is the first note of the Scale, or the Key note, called?

The Tonic. [Do in the Major and La in the Minor mode,]

2. What is its peculiar character?

It determines the pitch of the scale. It is the basis or foundation upon which all the other notes rest, and from which they are reckoned.

3. What is the second note of the scale called?

The Supertonic. [Re in the Major and Si in the Minor mode.]

4. Why is it so called?

Because of its situation; being the next above the Tonic.

5. What is the third note of the scale called?

The Mediant. [Mi in the Major and Do in the Minor mode.]

6. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Tonic and Dominant.

7. What is peculiar to the Mediant?

It forms in connexion with the Tonic the most important chord in harmony; and determines the nature of the mode.

8. What is the fourth note in the scale called?

The Subdominant. [Fa in the Major and Re in the Minor mode.]

9. Why is it so called?

Because it sustains the same relation to the Octave, which the Dominant sustains to the Tonic: being a fifth below the Octave, as the Dominant is a fifth above the Tonic.

10. What is the fifth note of the scale called?

The Dominant. [Solin the Major and Mi in the Minor mode.]

11. Why is it so called?

Because of its importance in the scale, its constant occurrence, and its immediate connexion with the Tonic

12. What is the sixth note of the scale called?

The Submediant. [La in the Major and Fa in the Minor mode.]

13. Why is it so called?

Because it is midway between the Subdominant and the Octave; or because it sustains the same relation to the Octave which the Mediant sustains to the Tonic.

14. What is the seventh note of the scale called?

The subtonic, or leading note. [Si in the Major and Sol in the Minor mode.]

15. Why is it so called?

Because it is only a Semitone below the Octave, and upon hearing it the ear naturally anticipates the Octave.

16. What is the eighth note of the scale called?

When considered in relation to the first it is called the Octave

17. What is the difference between the Tonic and the Octave?

The difference consists only in the pitch; the Octave is essentially the same, being but a repetition of the Tonic, eight notes higher.

18. How may the Tonic or Key Note be known?

If the Signature be natural, C is the Tonic in the Major, and A in the Minor mode. If the Signature be formed by Sharps, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the first degree above the last Sharp of the Signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the first degree below the last sharp of the Signature. If the Signature be formed by Flats, the Tonic in the Major mode is always the third degree below the last flat of the signature, and the Tonic in the Minor mode is always the second degree above the last flat of the signature.

The last note in the Base is usually the Tonic, though not necessarily so.

19. How may the Minor Tonic be known from its relative Major?

By the leading note, which in the Minor mode is always formed by an accidental.

LESSON IX.

OF INTERVALS AND THEIR INVERSION.

1. What is meant by an Interval?

The distance from one sound to another.

- 2. What is the smallest practicable interval?

 A Semitone.
- 3. How many intervals are found in the Diatonic Scale? Fourteen.
- 4. What are they called?

Unison.
Minor Second.
Major Second.
Minor Third.
Major Third.
Perfect Fourth.
Sharp Fourth.
Flat Fifth.
Perfect Fifth.
Minor Sixth.
Major Sixth.
Minor Seventh.
Major Seventh.
Octave.

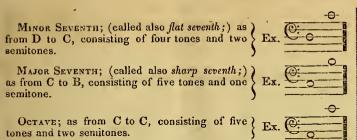
EXAMPLE.

Unison. This cannot properly be called an Interval, although in composition it is considered and treated as such; as C, C.

MINOR SECOND; as from E to F, consisting of Ex one semitone.



MAJOR SECOND; as from C to D, consisting of ? one tone MINOR THIRD; (called also the flat third or lesser third;) as from E to G, consisting of one tone and one semitone. MAJOR THIRD; (called also sharp third or greater third;) as from C to E, consisting of two tones. PERFECT FOURTH; as from D to G, consisting of two tones and one semitone. SHARP FOURTH; (called also *Tritonus*;) from F to B, consisting of three tones. FLAT FIFTH; (called also imperfect or false fifth;) as from B to F, consisting of two tones and two semitones. PERFECT FIFTH; as from C to G, consisting of three tones and one semitone. MINOR SIXTH; as from E to C, consisting of) three tones and two semitones. MAJOR SIXTH; as from C to A, consisting of four tones and one semitone.

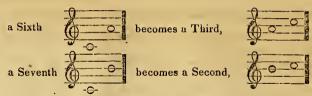


5. What is meant by the Inversion of Intervals?

When the lowest note of an Interval is placed an Octave higher, or when the highest note of an Interval is placed an Octave lower, such change is called Inversion.

EXAMPLE.





- 6. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Consonant? The Octave, Fifth, Perfect Fourth, Thirds and Sixths,
- 7. Which of the Diatonic intervals are called Dissonant? The Seconds, Sevenths, and Sharp Fourth.

LESSON X.

OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE, &c.

1. What is the Chromatic Scale?

A scale proceeding by Semitones only.

2. How is the Chromatic Scale formed?

By a Division of the Diatoric Scale into semitones; ascending by Sharps, and descending by Plats.

3. What syllable is used in singing this scale?



4. How many distinct sounds are there in the Chromatic Scale?

5. How may the Diatonic Scale be formed upon each of these as a

Tonic or Key Note?

By the use of Sharps or hats. [See Lesson vii. Ques. 28, and Ex. page xvii.]

OF CHROMATIC INTERVALS.

6. What are Chromatic intervals?

Such Intervals as are derived from the Chromatic Scale.

7. What are thev?

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Unison; as } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Second; as \ Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Third; as from Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Fourth; as from Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Fifth; as } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Sixth: as from } Ex.

Extreme Sharp, or Superfluous, Sixth; as from } Ex.

Extreme Flat, or Diminished, Octave; as from Ex.

Note. The Scale is also subdivided into smaller intervals called Dieses, or Quarter Tones, as from C# to Db; or from G# to Ab, &c. and thus divided, it is called the Enharmonic Scale. These distinctions, however, although theoretically important, are of little practical utility; since upon keyed instruments, as the Organ, or Piano Forte, the extreme sharp second, is the same as the Minor Third; the extreme flat third is the same as the Major Second, &c. and the same key is used for C# and Dh—G# and Ah. &c.

It is believed that, with the assistance of a judicious instructer, the foregoing principles will be sufficient for all the purposes of vocal performance. To such as wish to become acquainted with the Theory of Music, Callcott's Musical Grammar, Kollman's Essay on Musical Harmony, and Burrow's Thorough Base Primer, are recommended as the best works which have been published in this country.

EXPLANATION OF MUSICAL TERMS.

A. signifies in, for, at, with, &c., Adavio (or Ado.) signifies the slowest time.

Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Affectuose, in a style of execution adapted to express affection, tenderness, supplication and deep emotion. .Allegro, a brisk and sprightly movement

Allegretto, less quick than Allegro. Aito. Counter, or high Tenor.

Amaroso, in a soft and delicate style.

Andante, with distinctness. As a mark of time, it implies a medium between the Adagio and Allegro movements.

Andantino, quicker than Andante.

Anthem, a passage or passages of scripture set to music.

A tempo, in time.

Assai, generally used with some other word to denote an increase or diminution of the time of the movement; as Adagio Assai, more slow; Allegro Assai, more quick.

Base, the lowest part in harmony,

Bis, this term denotes a repetition of a passage in music. Brilliante, signifies that the movement is to be performed in a gay, showy and sparkling style.

Cantabile, elegant, graceful, melodious.

Canto, song; or, in choral compositions, the leading Lento, Lentemente, slow. melody.

Canto fermo, plain song.

(horus, a composition or passage designed for a full

Chromatic, a term given to accidental semitones. Con, with.

Con furia, with holdness.

Crescendo, Cres. or ____, with an increasing sound Con spirito, with spirit.

Du Capo, or D. C., close with the first strain.

Del segno, from the sign.

Diminuendo, Dim. or _____, with a decreasing sound. Dirge, a piece composed for funeral occasions.

Divoto, in a solemn and devout manner.

Duetto, or Duet, music consisting of two parts. Dolce, sweetness, softness, gentleness, &c.

E, and.

Expression, that quality of composition, from which | Piana, or Pia, soft, we receive a kind of sentimental appeal to our feelings.

Expressivo, with expression. Forte, strong and full.

Fortissimo, very loud.

Fugue, or Fuge, a piece in which one or more of the ports lead, and the rest follow in different intervals of time, and in the same or similar melody.

Forzando, [or fz.] the notes over which it is placed are to be boldly struck with strong emphasis.

Giusto, in an equal, steady, and just time.

Grane, Gravemente, deep emotion.

Grazioso, graceful; a smooth and gentle style of execution approaching to piano.

Harmony, an agreeable combination of musical sounds. or different melodies, performed at the same time.

Interlude, an instrumental passage introduced between two vocal passages.

Interval the distance between any two sounds.

Largo, somewhat quicker than Grave.

Larghetto, not so slow as Largo.

Legato, signifies that the notes of the passage are to be performed in a close, smooth and gliding manner.

Ma, not.

Ma non troppo, not too much, not in excess. Melody, an agrecable succession of sounds.

Men. less.

Mezza voce, with a medium fulness of tone. Mezza, half, middle, mean.

Moderato between Andante and Allegro.

Motto, much.

Non, not .- Non troppo presto, not too quick.

Oratorio, a species of Musical Drama, consisting of airs, recitatives. duets, trios, choruses, &c.

Overture, in dramatic music is an instrumental composition, which serves as an introduction.

Orchestra, the place or band of musical performances. Pastorale, a composition generally written in measure of 6-4 or 6-8, the style of which is soothing, tender and delicate.

Pianissimo, Pianiss, or FP, very soft,

Poco, little, somewhat.

Pomposo, grand, dignified.

Presto, quick.

Prestissimo, very quick.

Quartetto, a composition consisting of parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading melody.

Quintetto, music composed in five parts, each of which occasionally takes the leading meledy.

Recitative, a sort of st, to resembling speaking.

Rippienno, full.

Sempre, throughout; as sempre piano, soft throughout. Soprano, the Treble or higher voice part.

Sostenuto, sustaining the sounds to the utmost of their

nominal length. Staccoto, the opposite to Legato; requiring a short, ar-

ticulate, and distinct style of performance.

Scnza, without; Scnza Organo, without the Organ. Siciliano, a composition written in measure of 6-4, or 6-8, to be performed in a slow and graceful manner.

Souve, agreeable, pleasing,

Spiritueso, with spirit.

Solo, a composition designed for a single voice or instrument, Vocal solos, duets, &c. in modern music, are usually accompanied with instruments.

Sabito, quick.

Symphony, a passage to be executed by instruments. while the vocal performers are silent,

Tucit, be silent. . Turdo, slowly. Mempo, time.

Tasto Solo, denotes that the movement should be performed with no other cherds than unisons and octaves.

Trio, a composition for three voices.

Tutti, all, all together.

Veloce, quick.

Vigoroso, with energy. Verse, one voice to a part.

Pivace, in a brisk and lively manner.

Volti, turn over

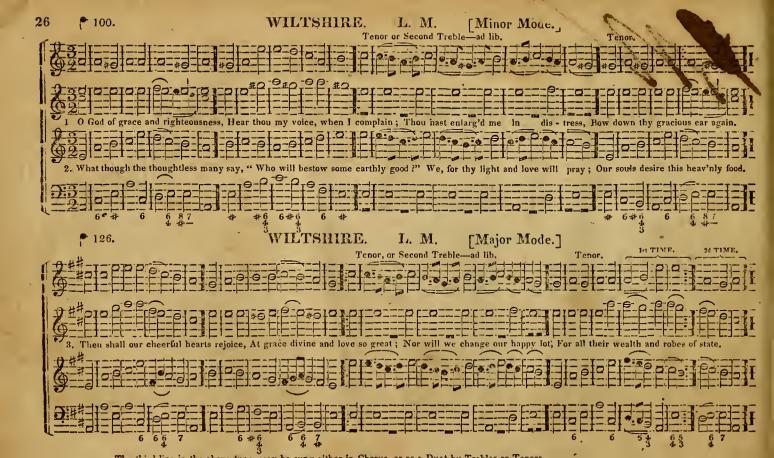
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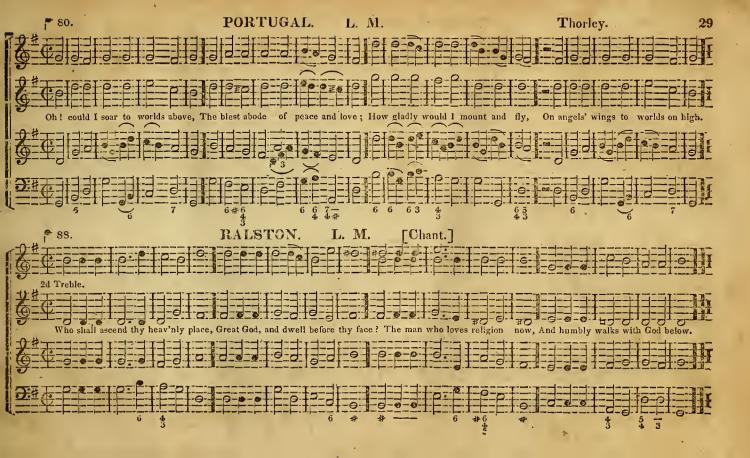
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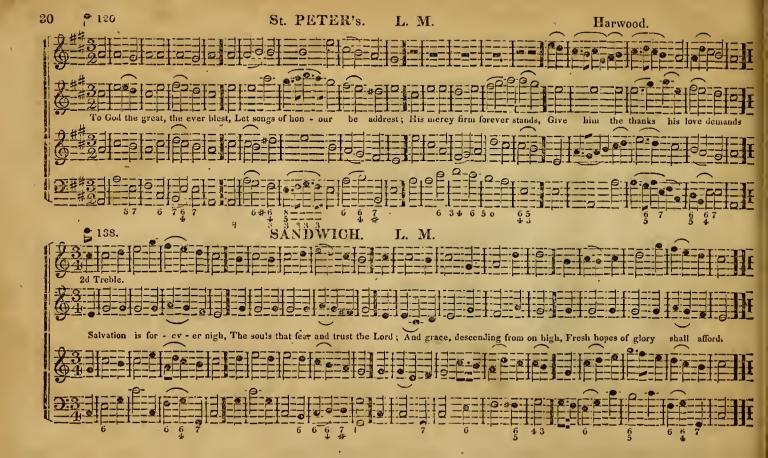




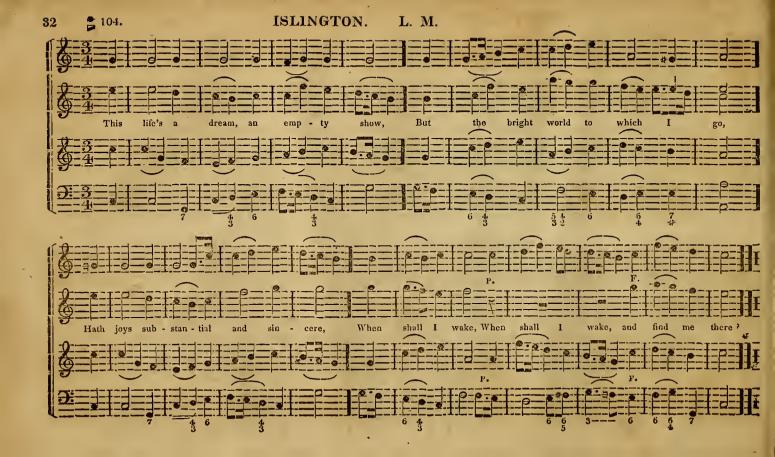


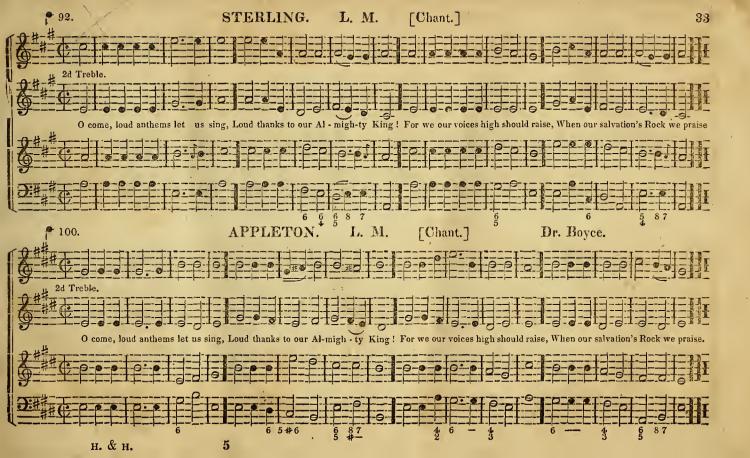


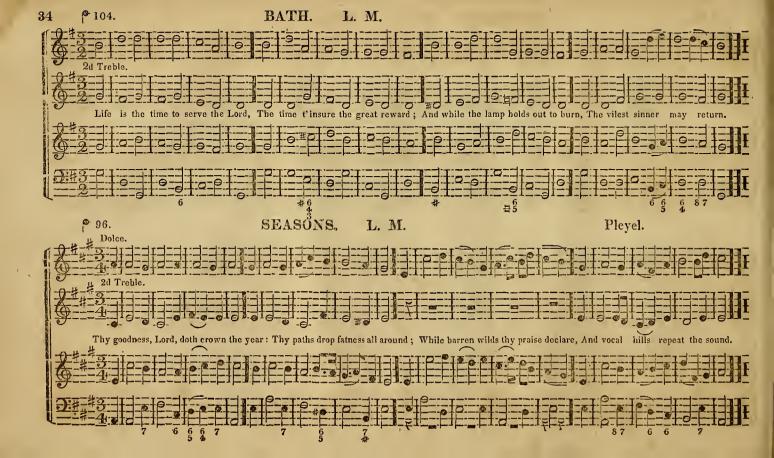


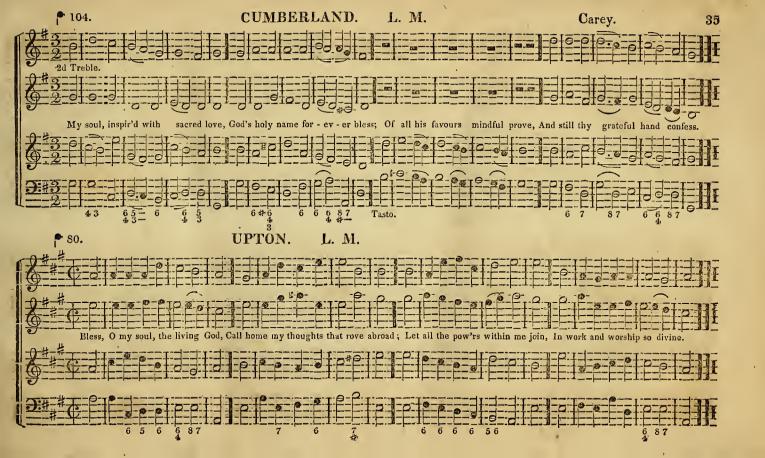


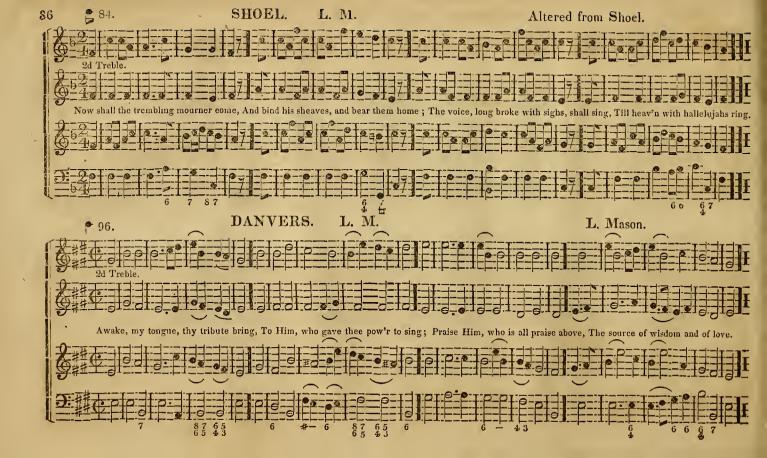


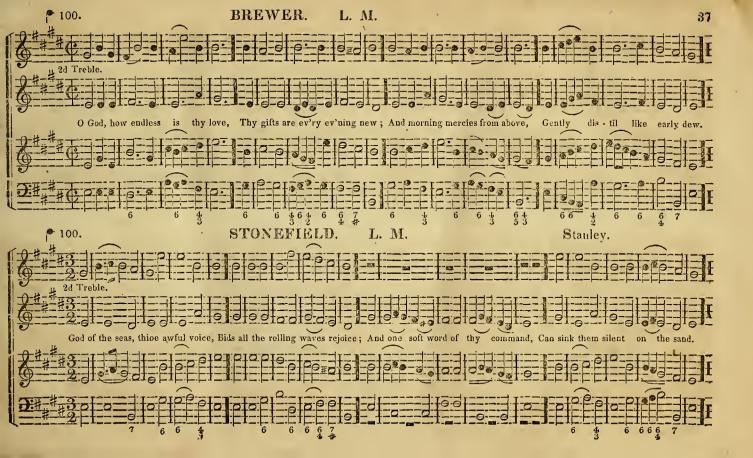


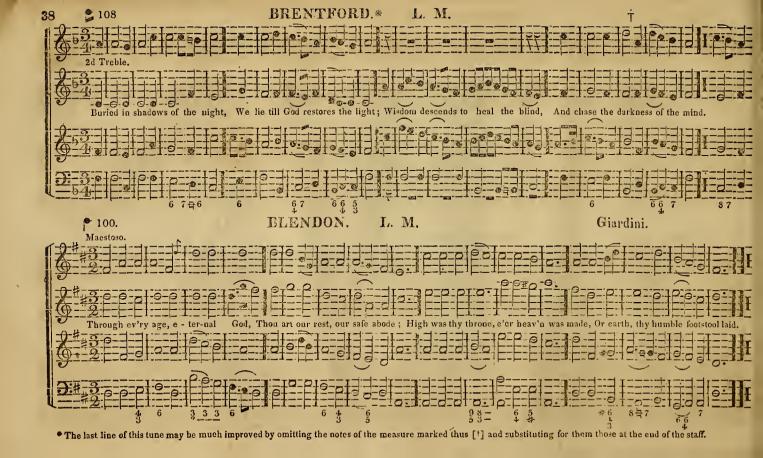


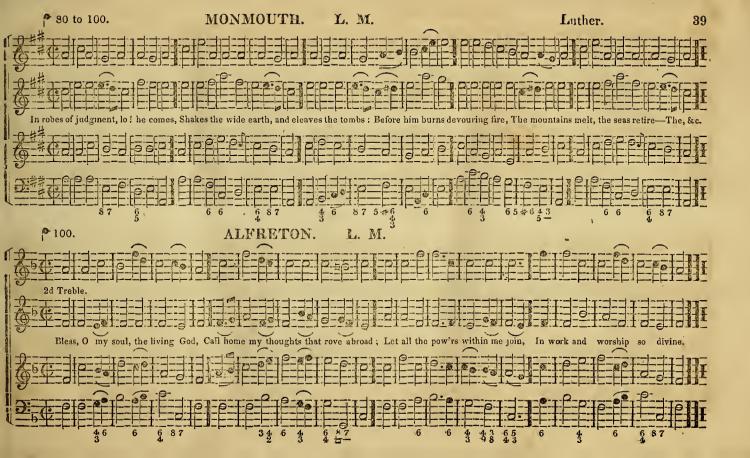


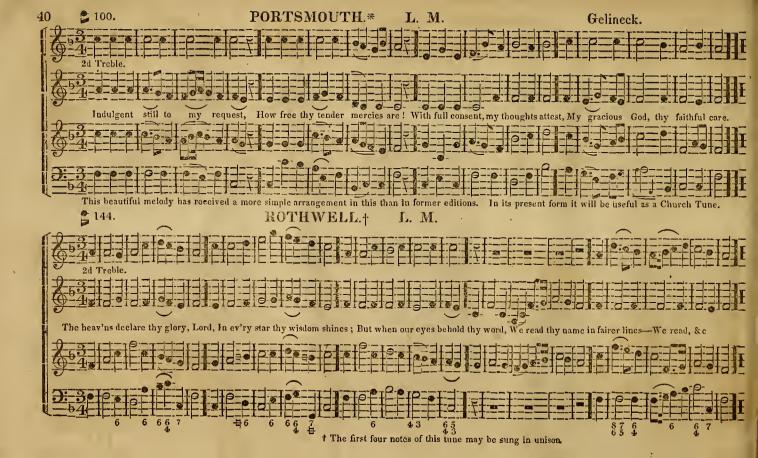








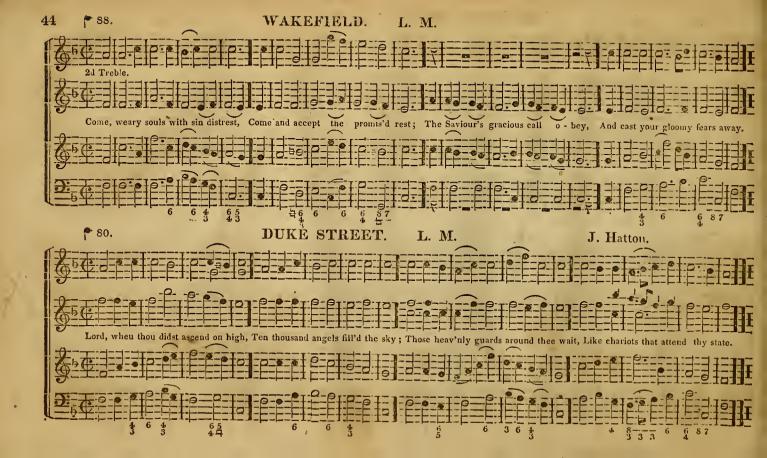




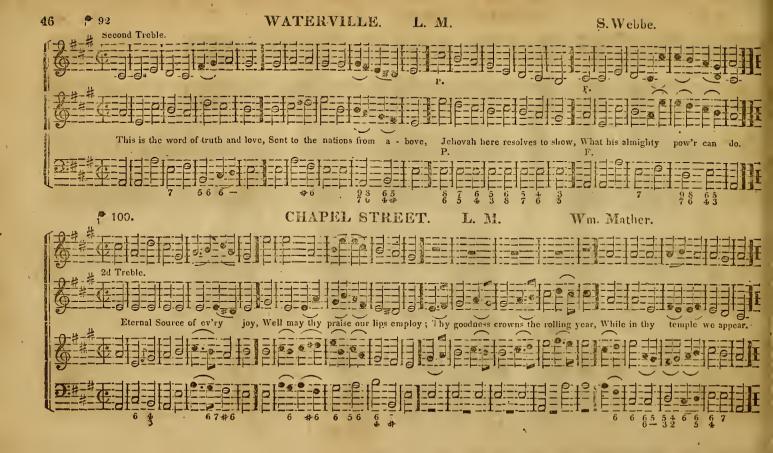


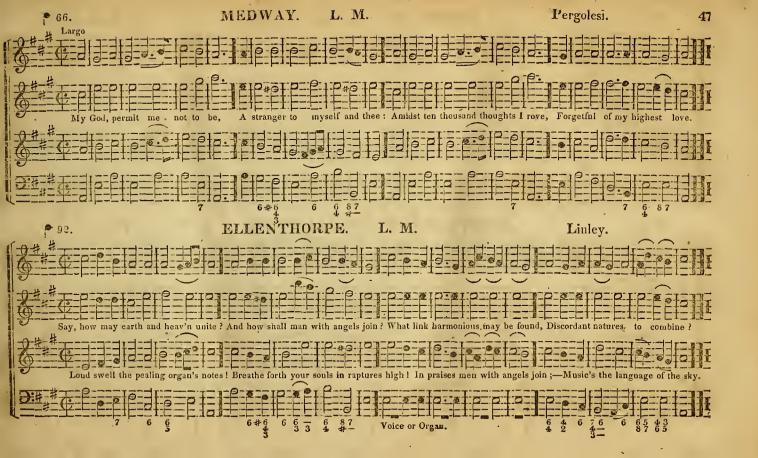


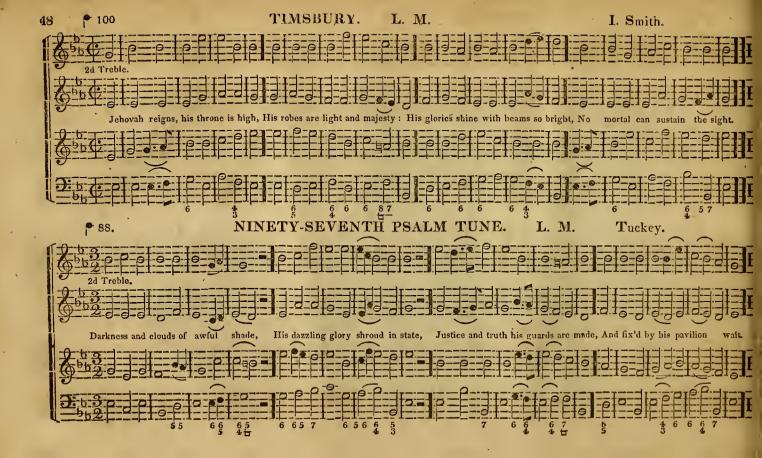


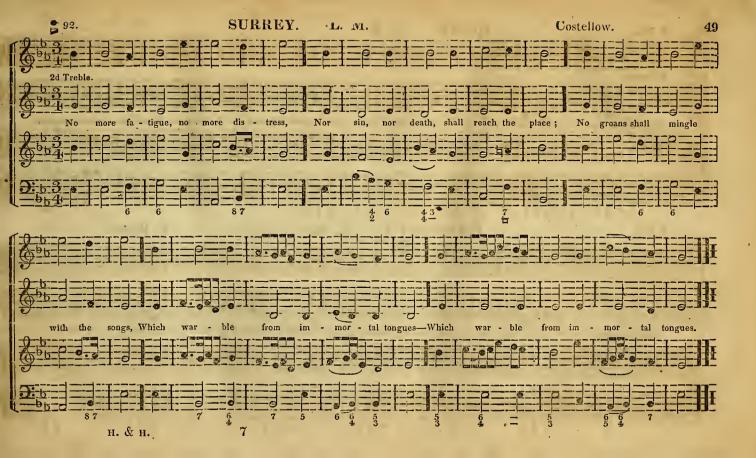




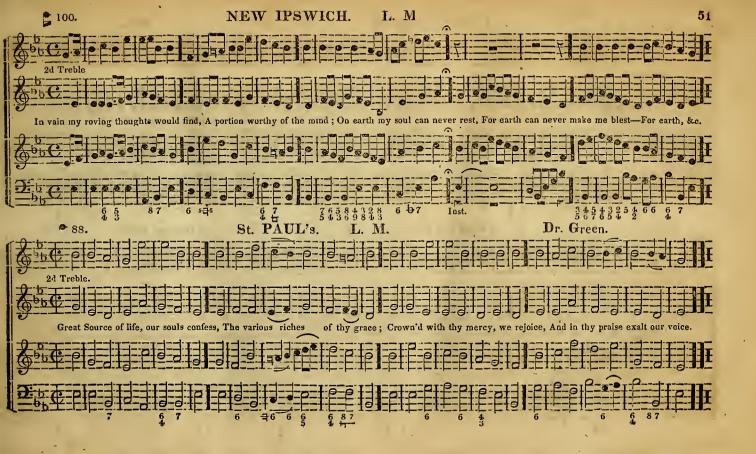




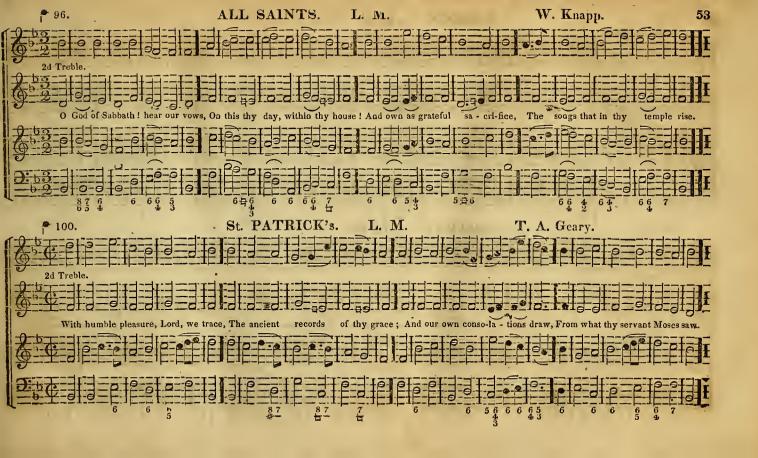


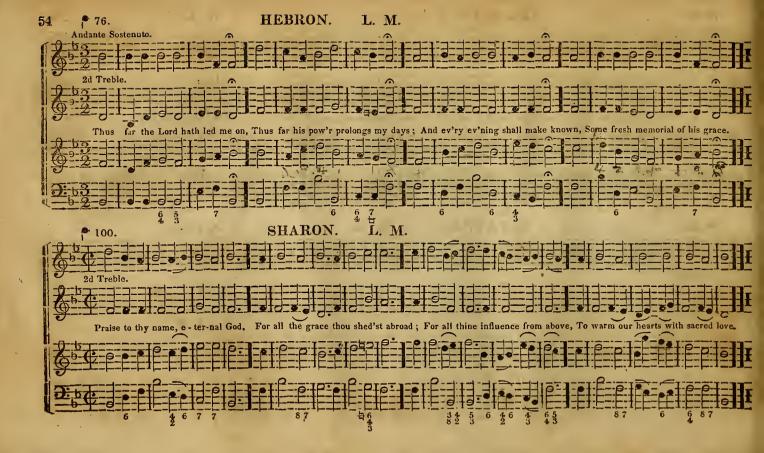


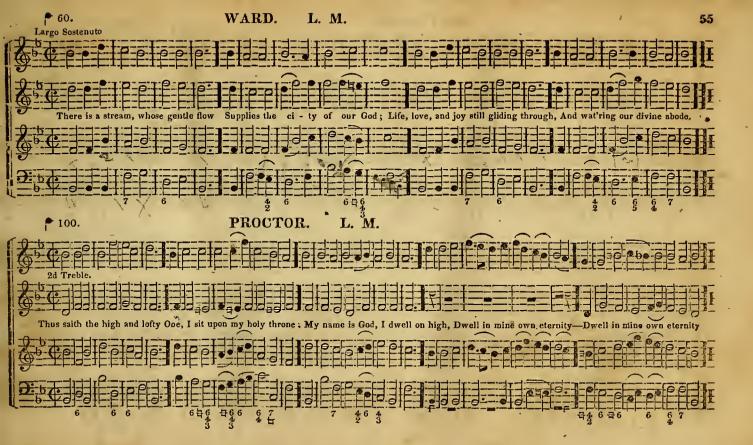


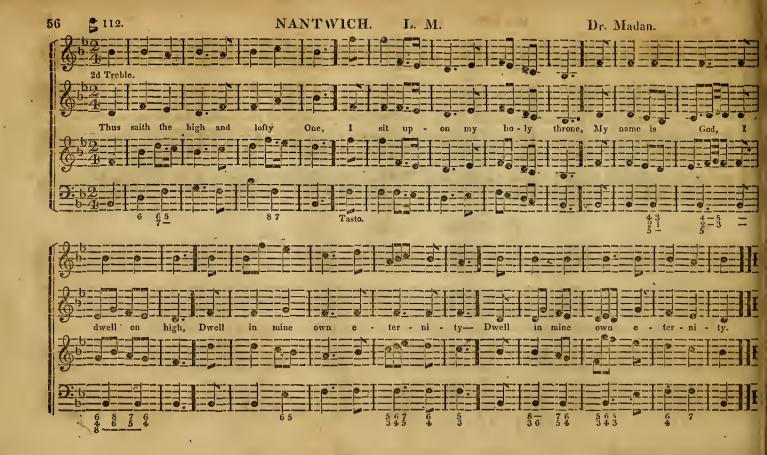




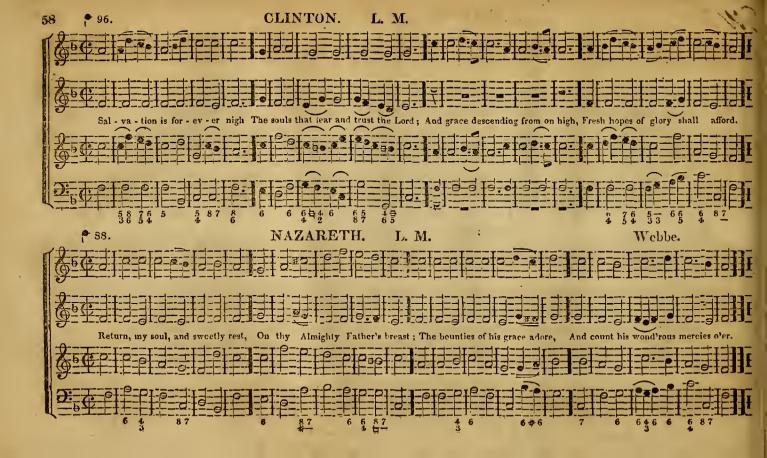


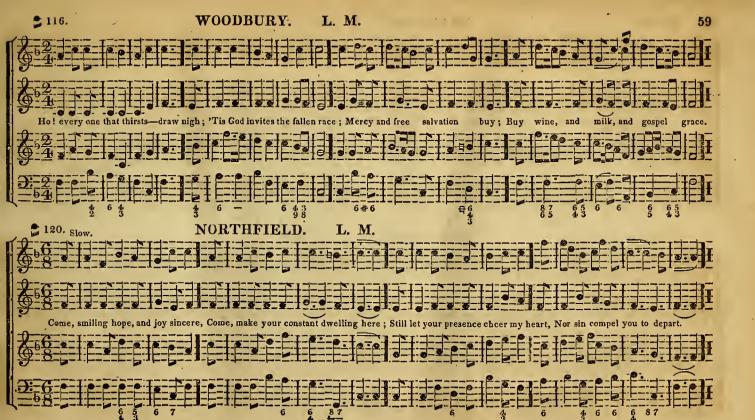


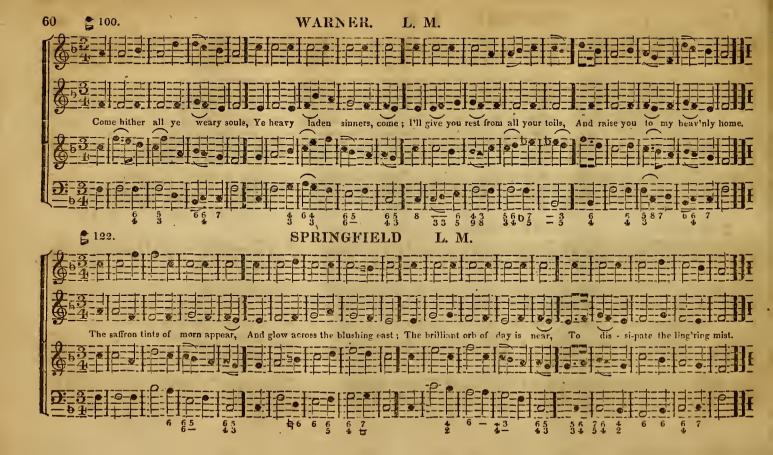


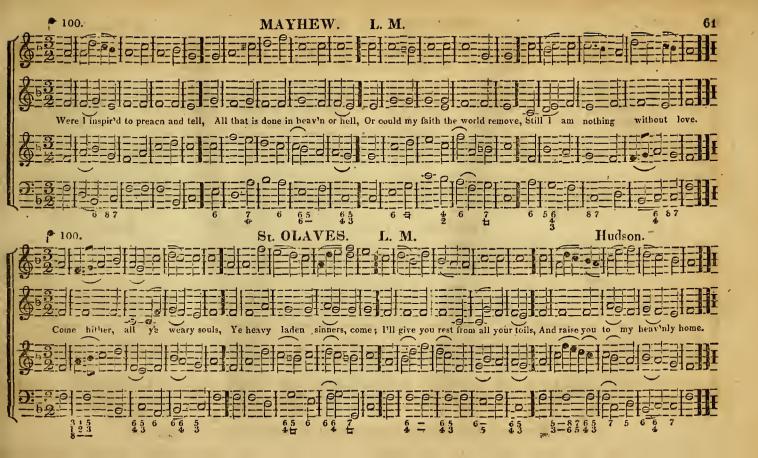




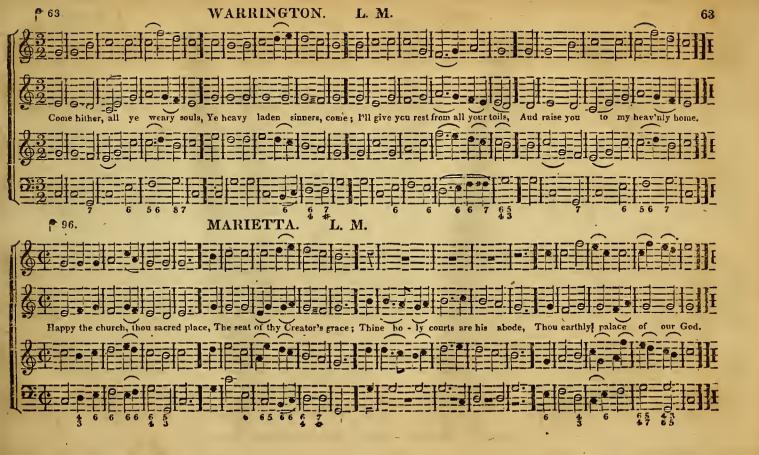


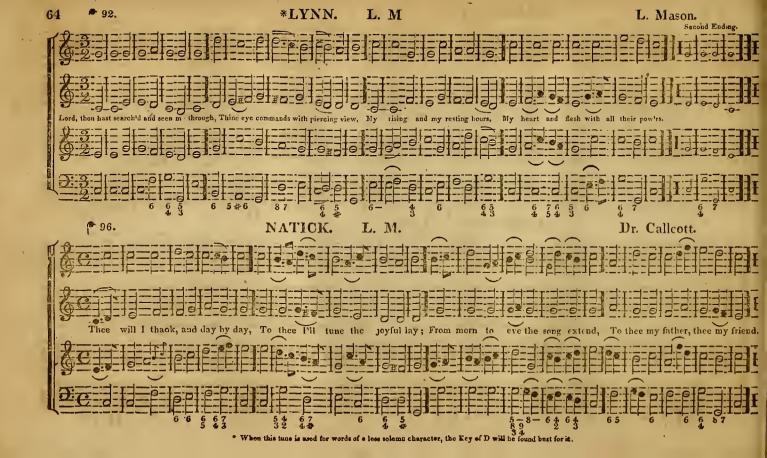


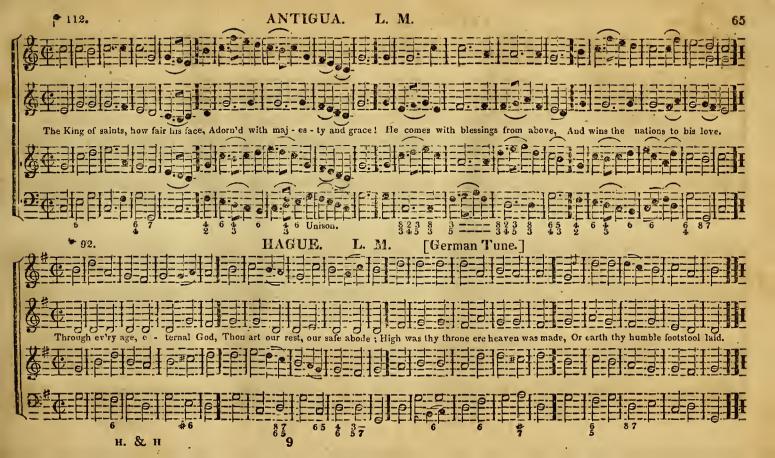




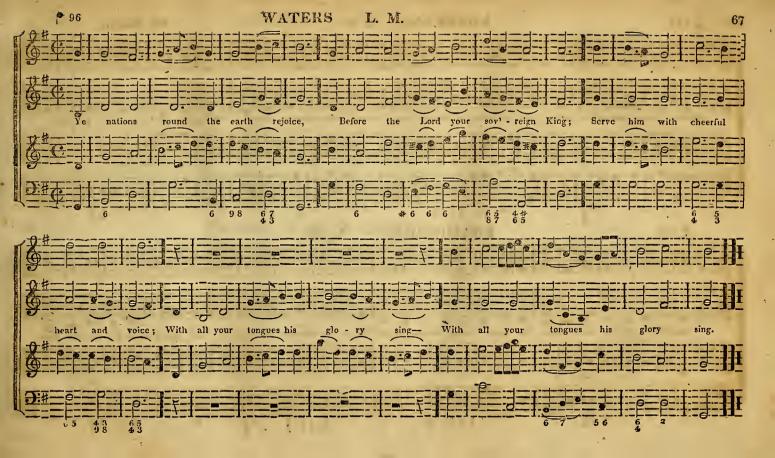


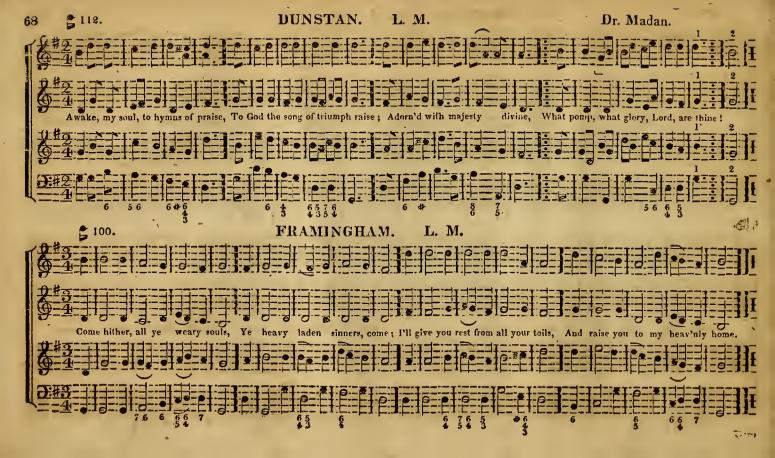


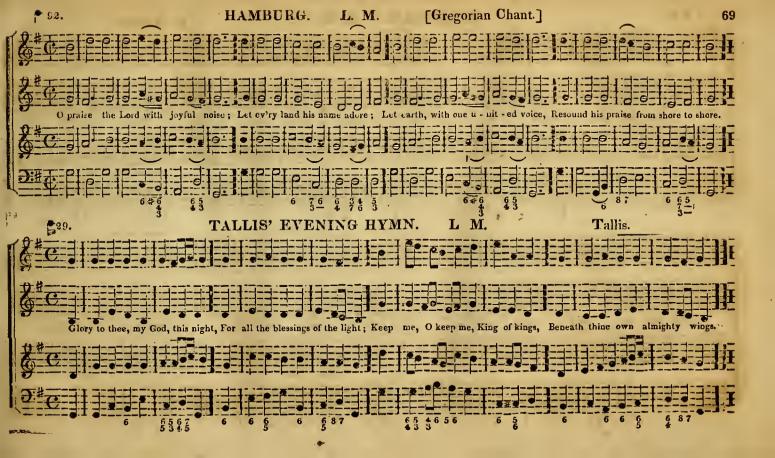










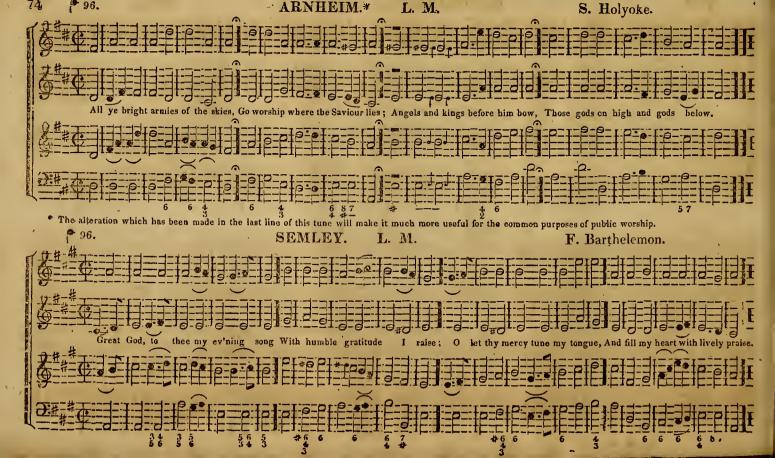


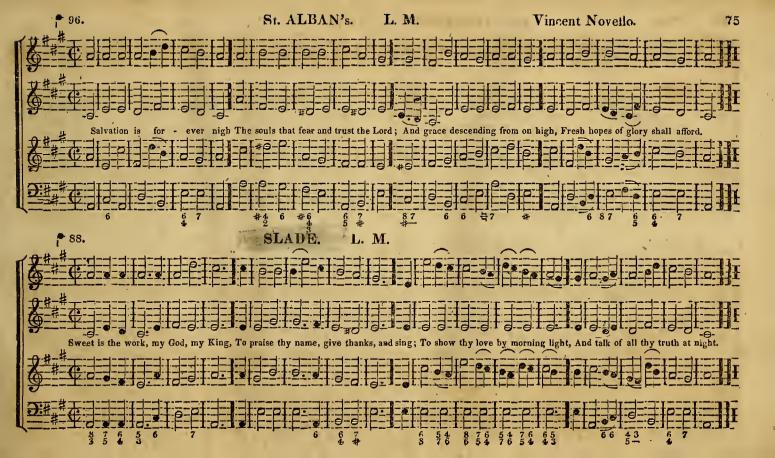


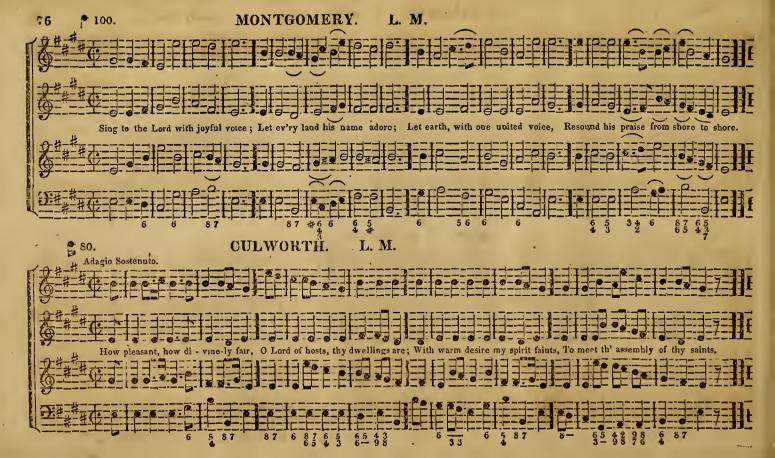


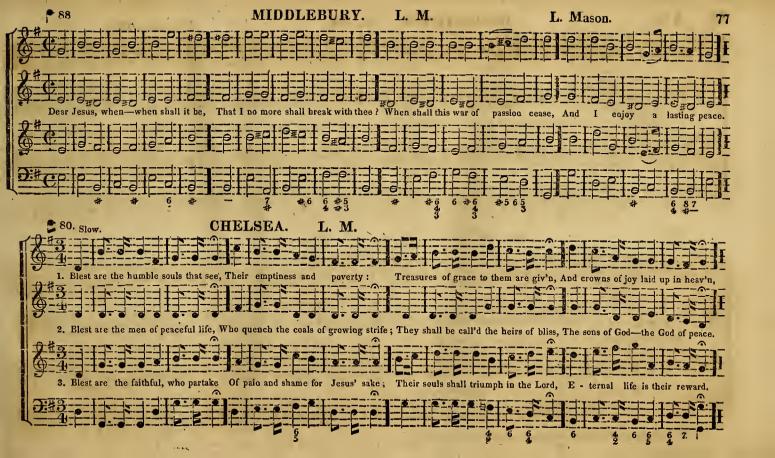


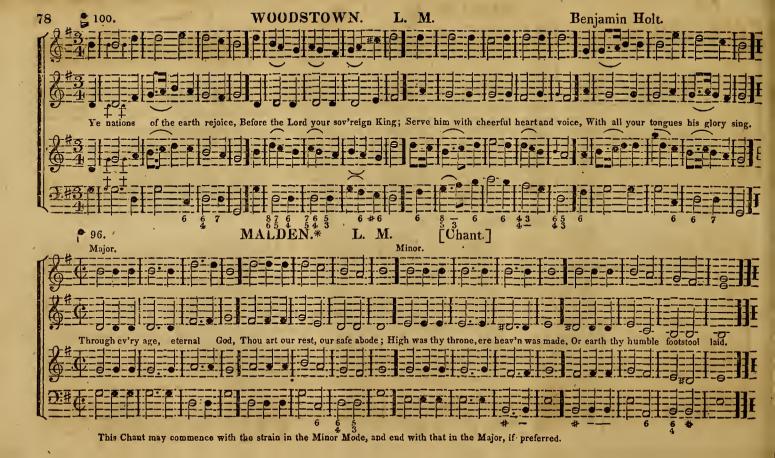


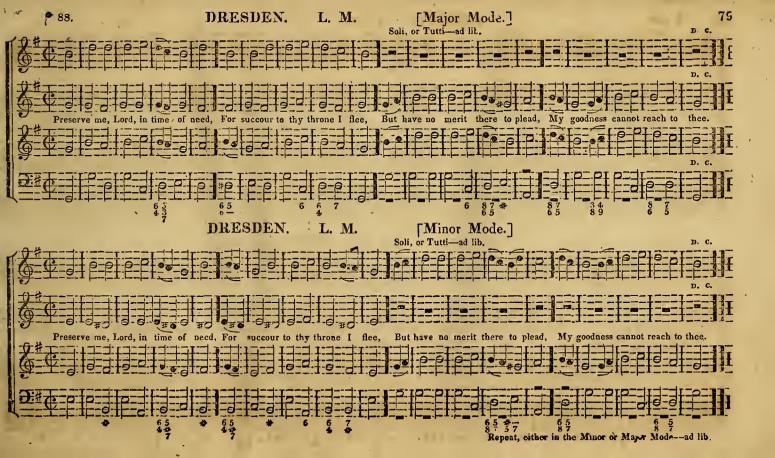


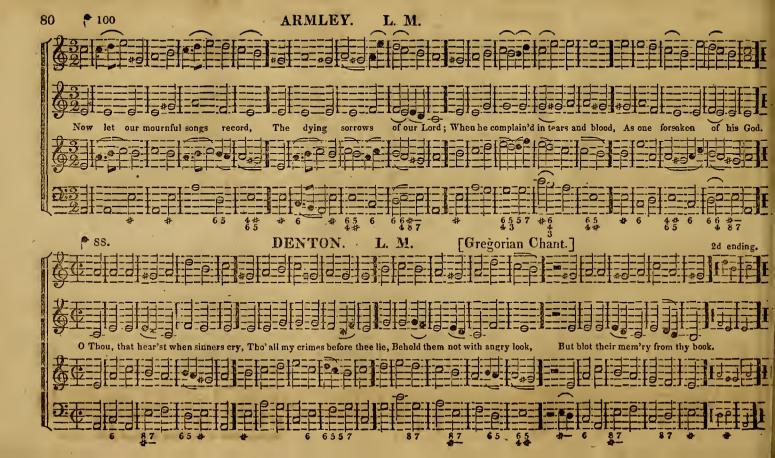




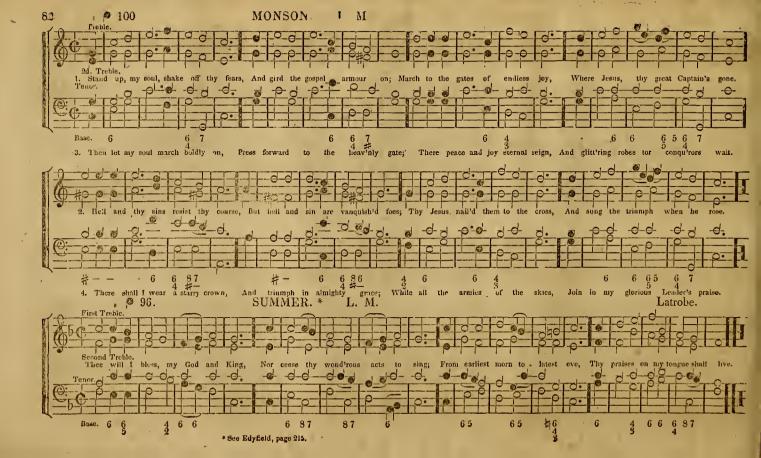


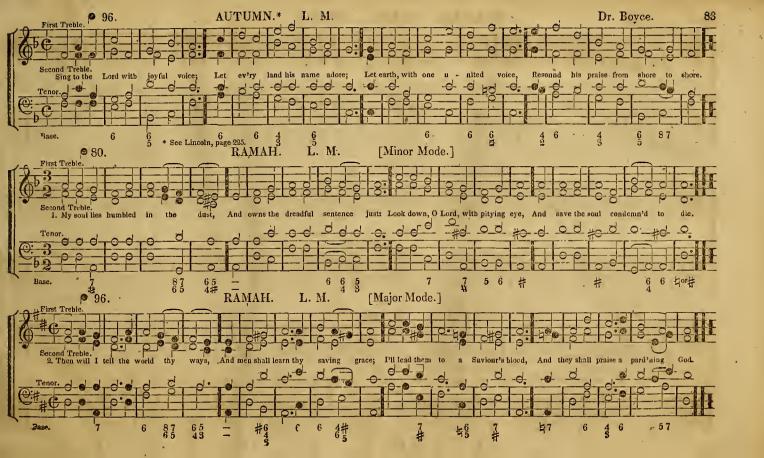


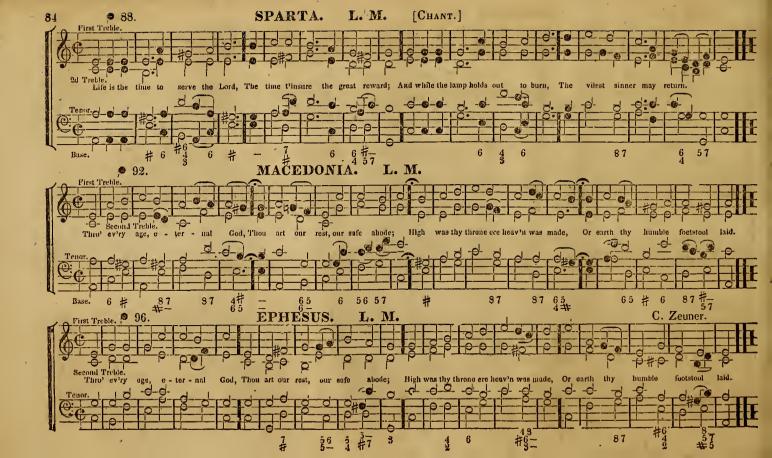


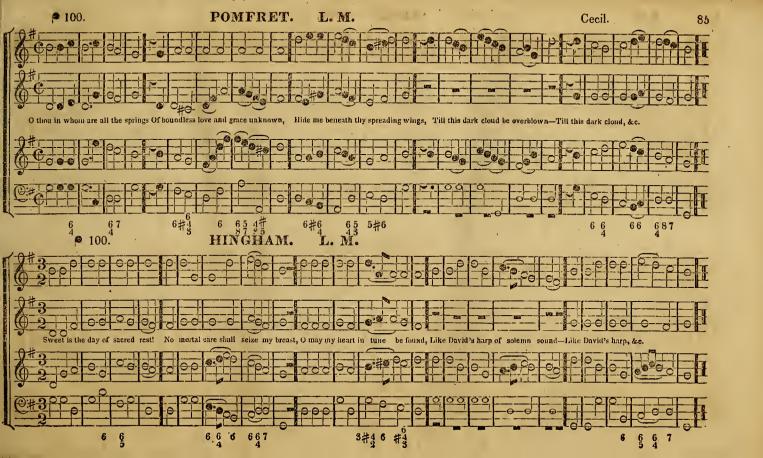


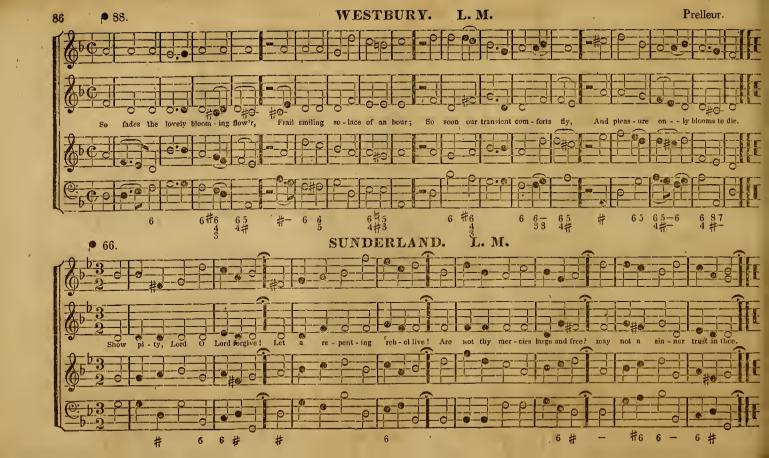


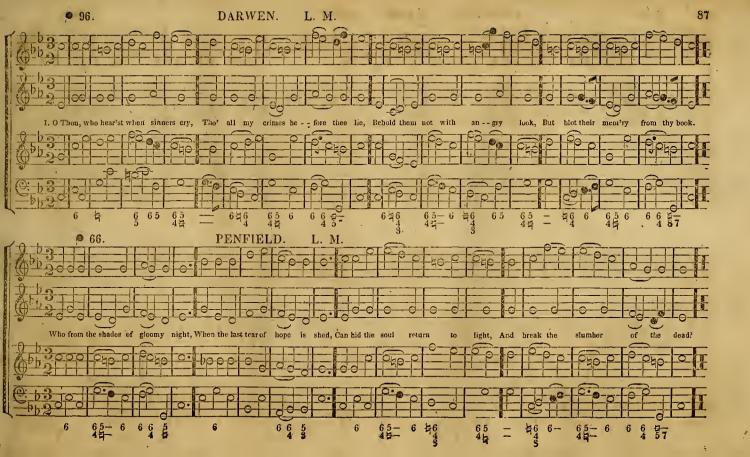










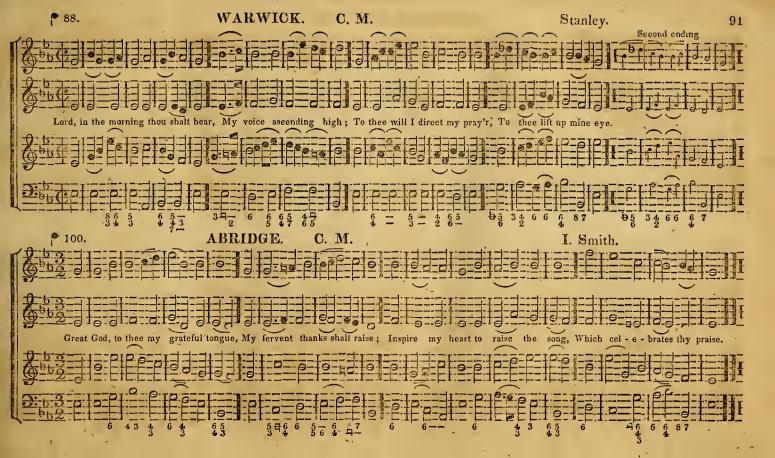


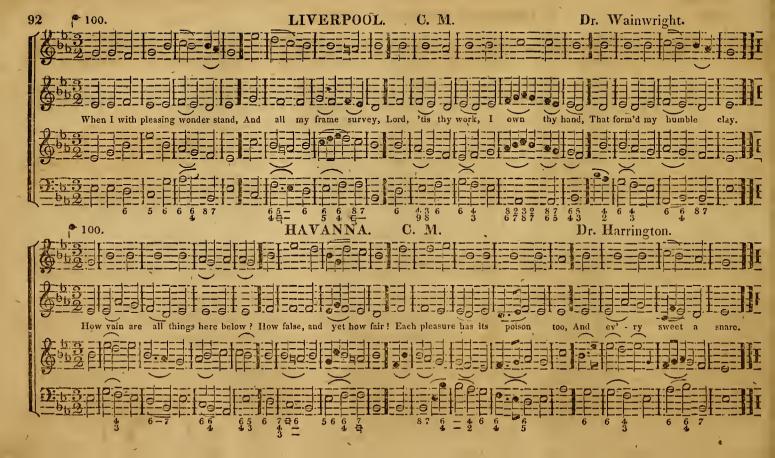








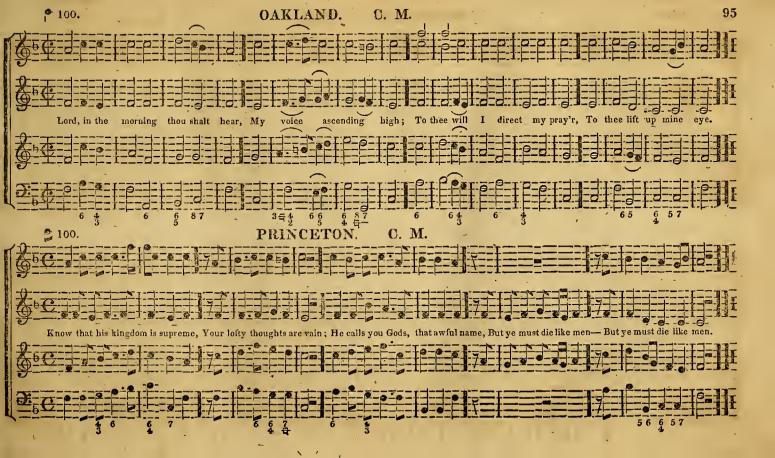


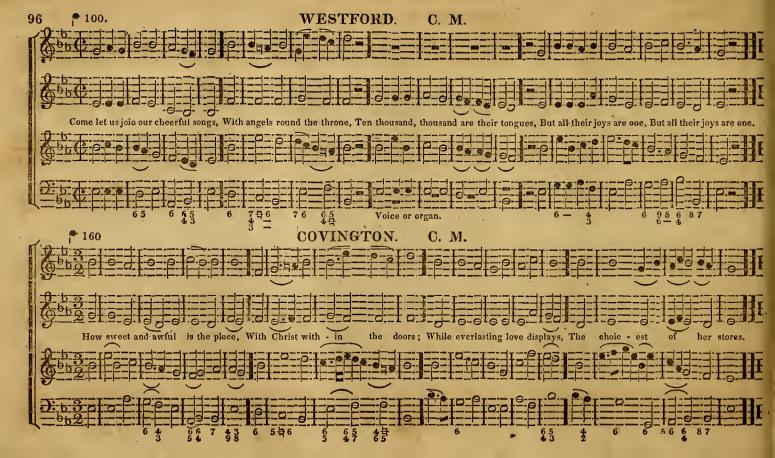


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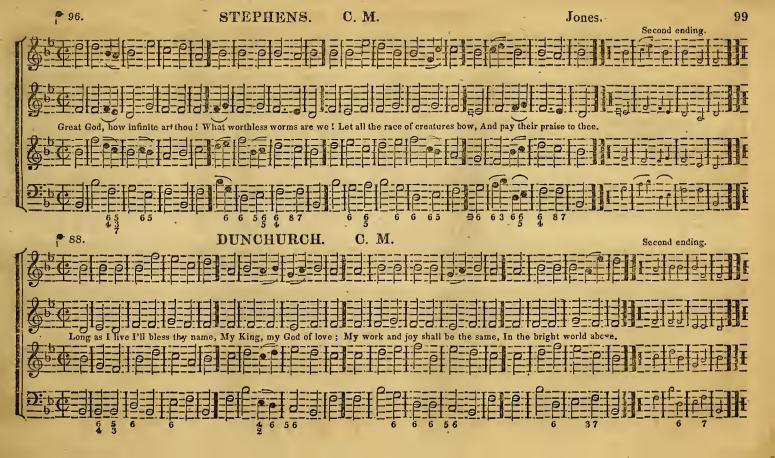


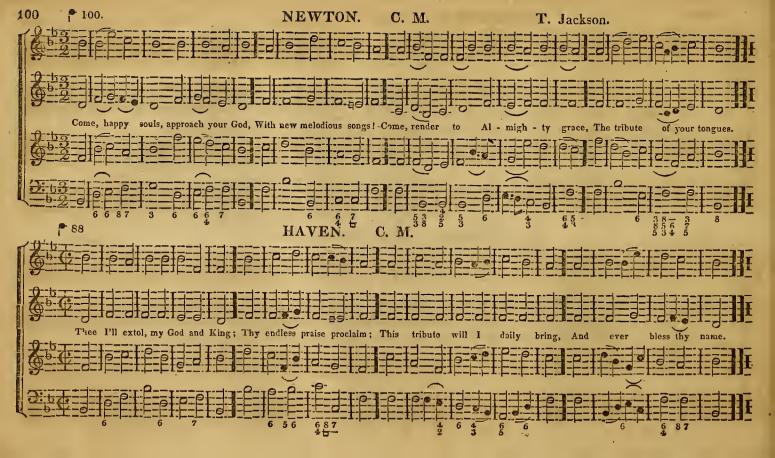


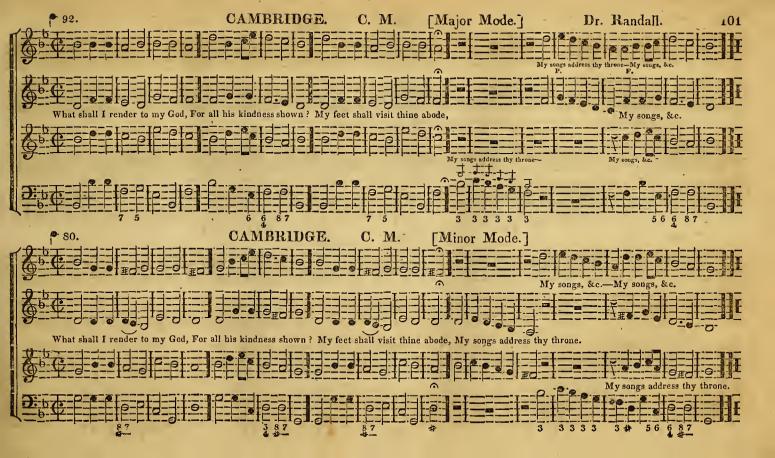


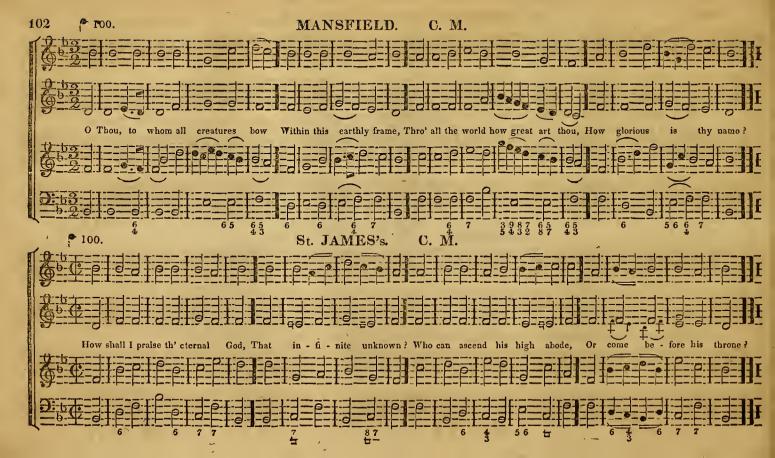


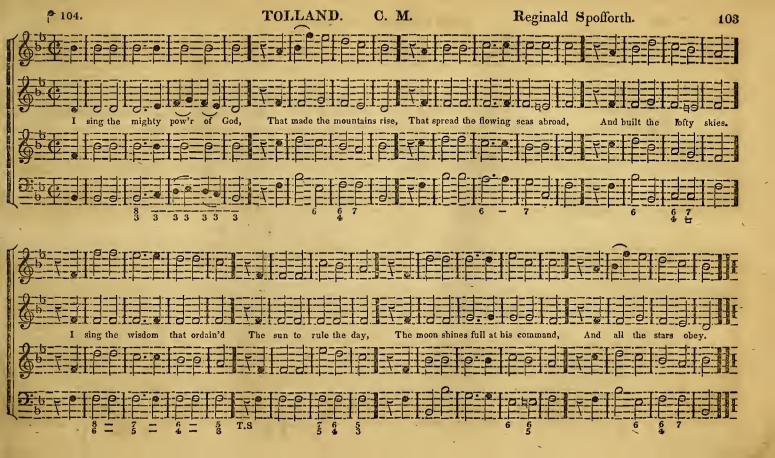


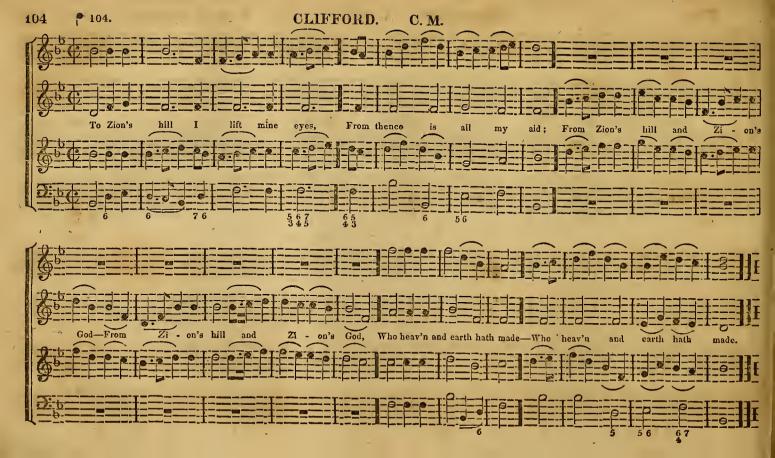




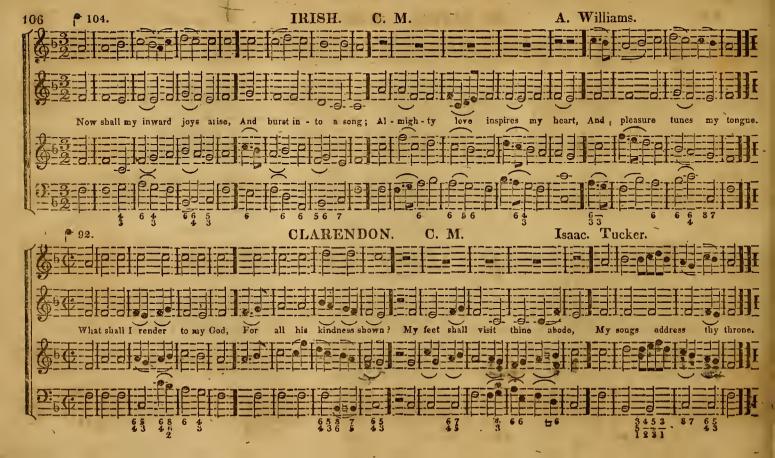




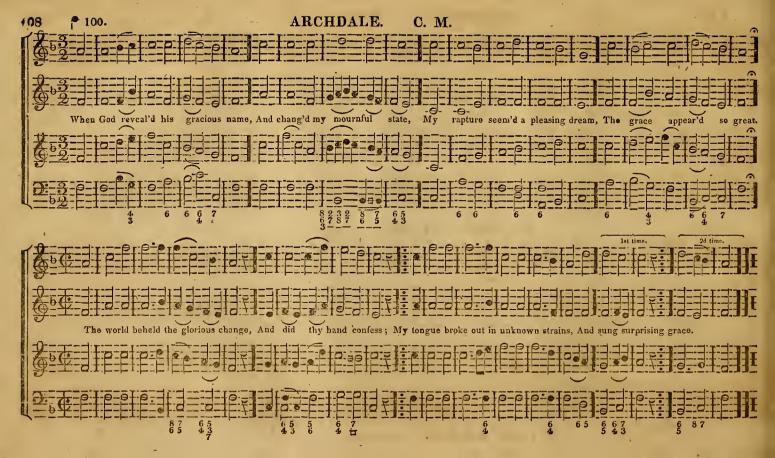


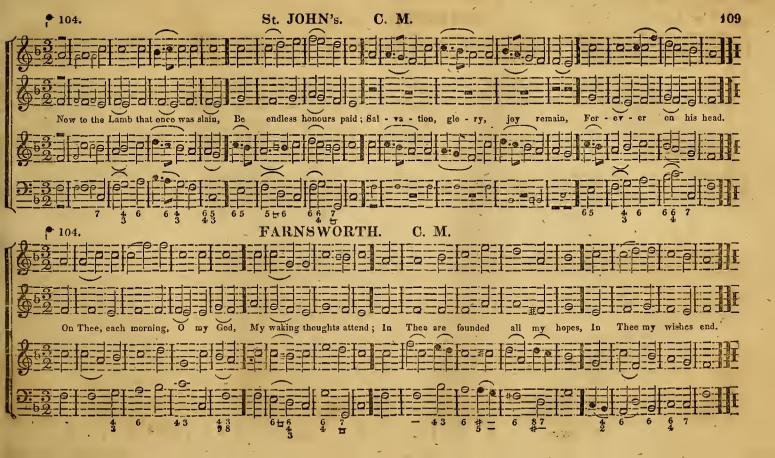


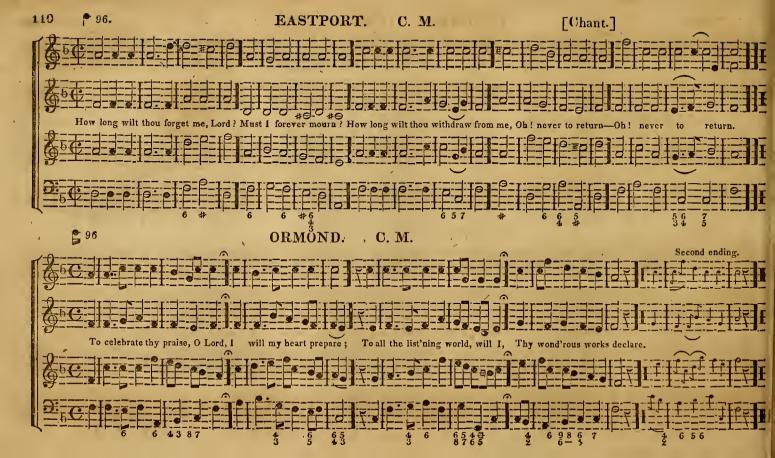




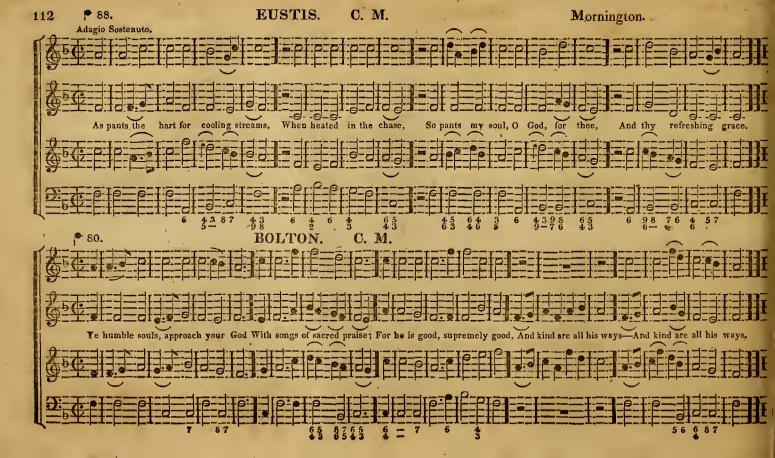




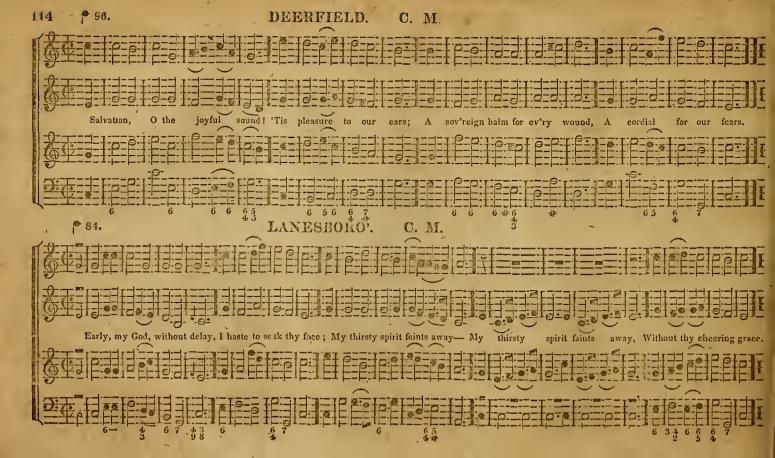


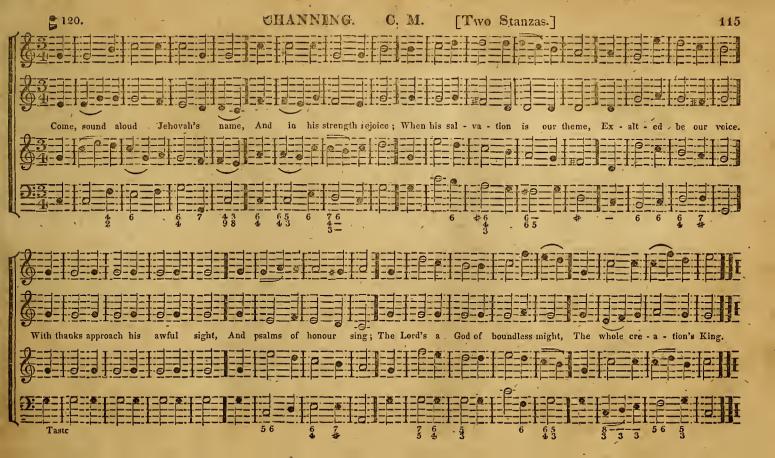


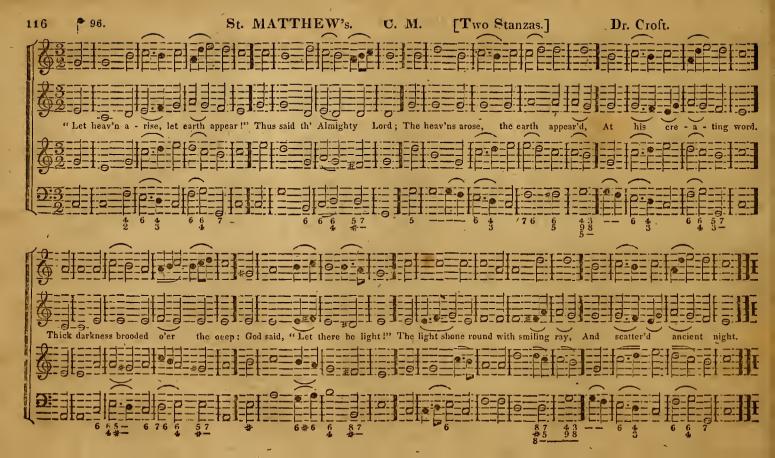


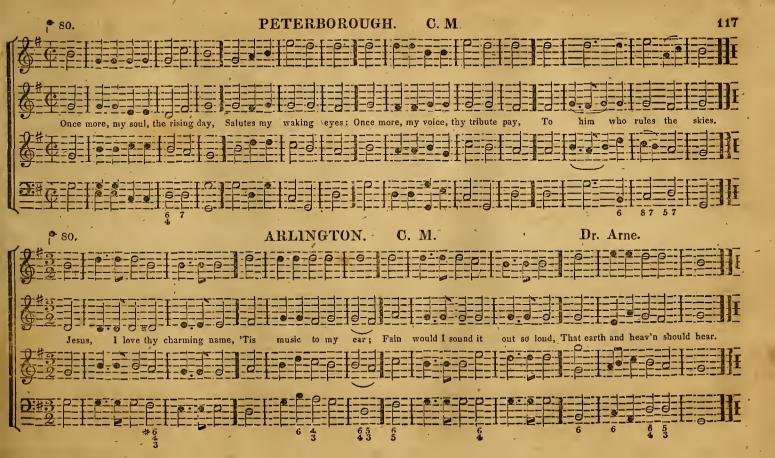


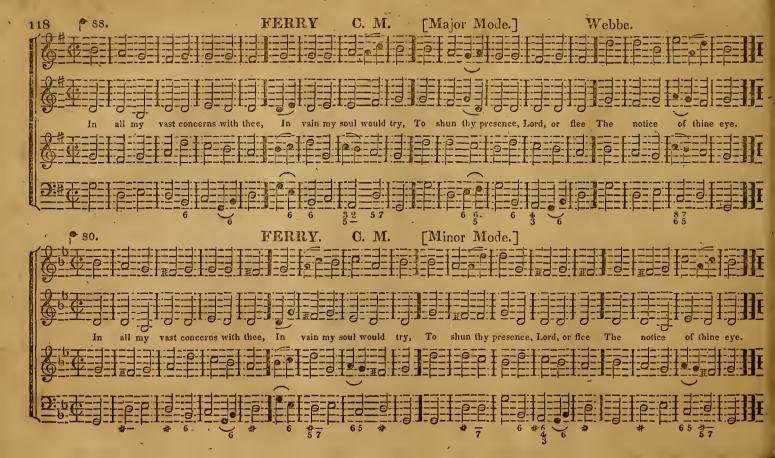












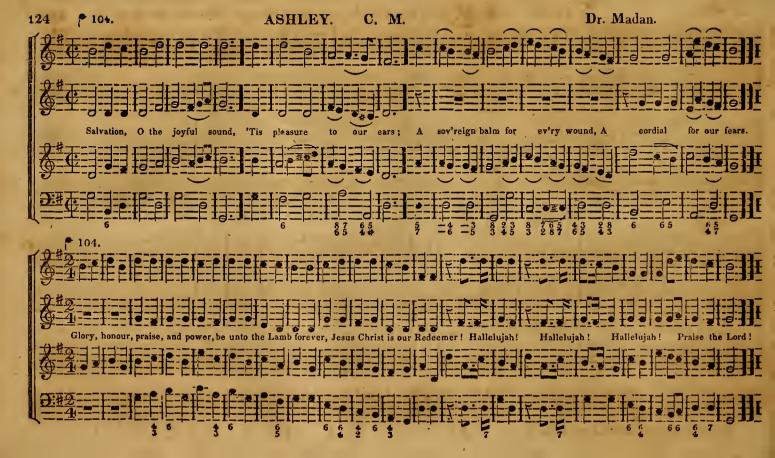




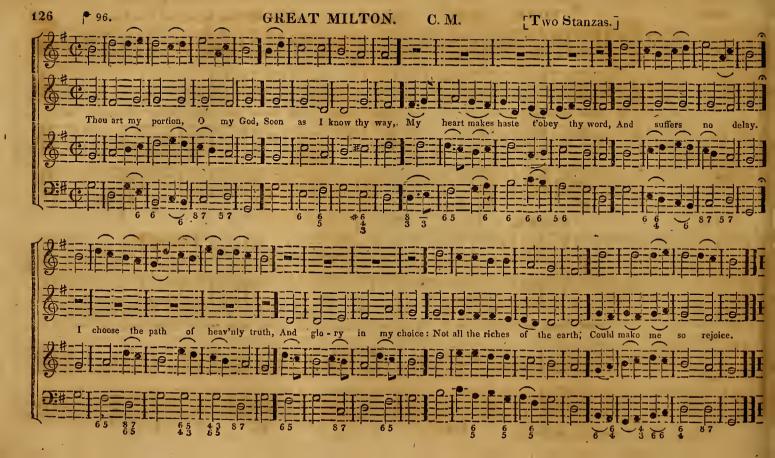


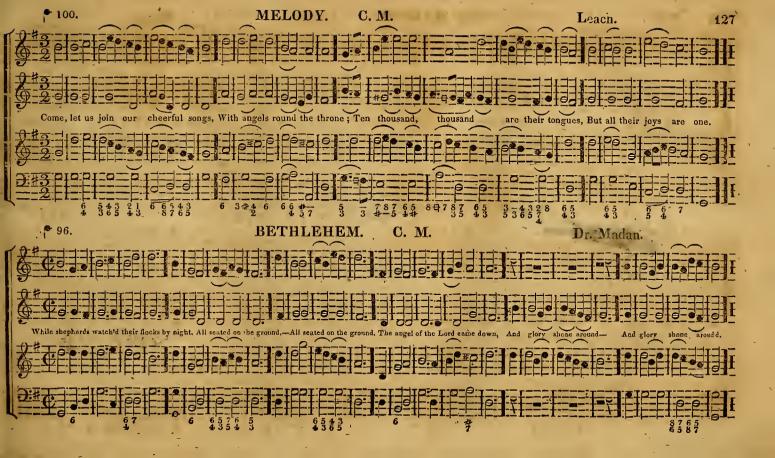


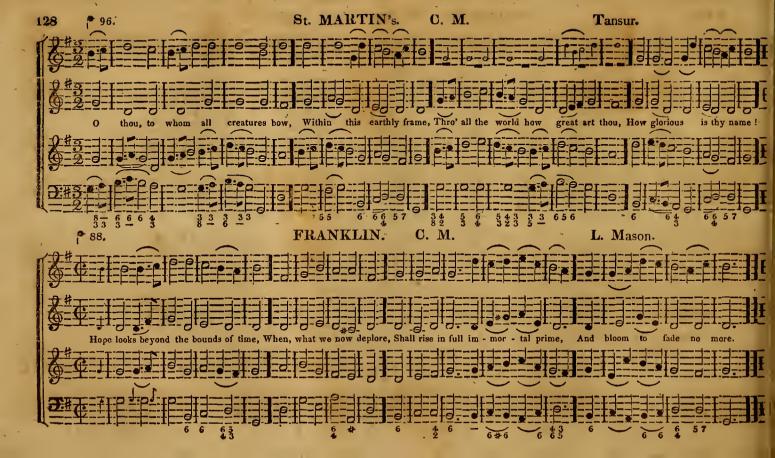






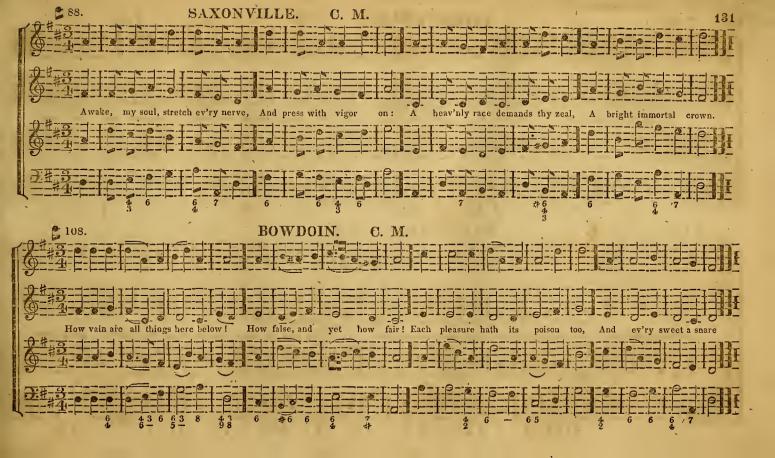




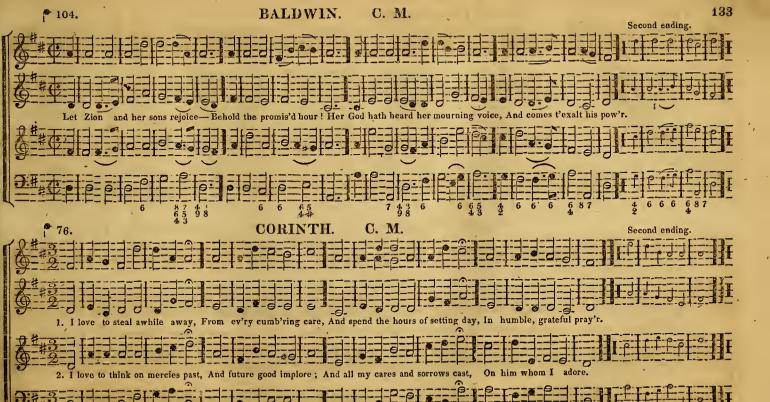






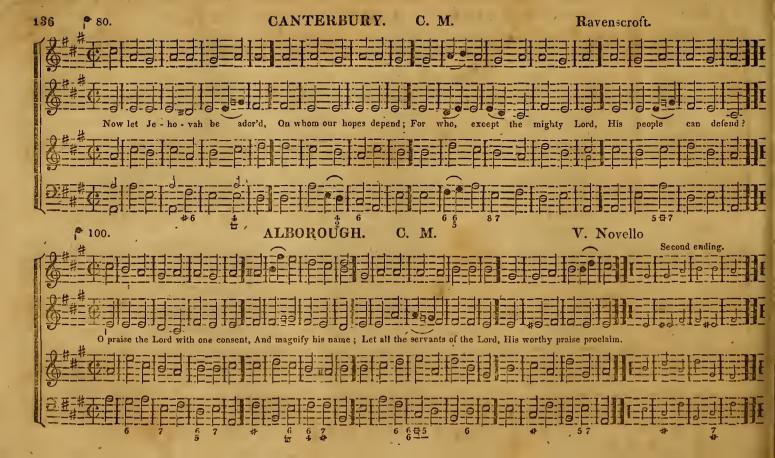


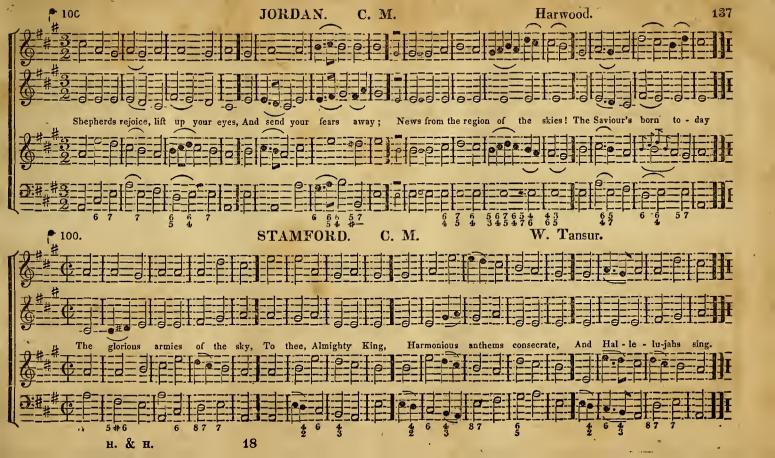


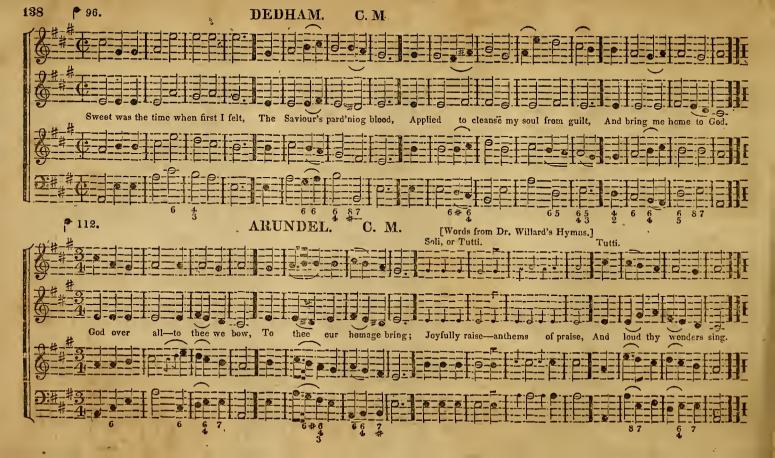




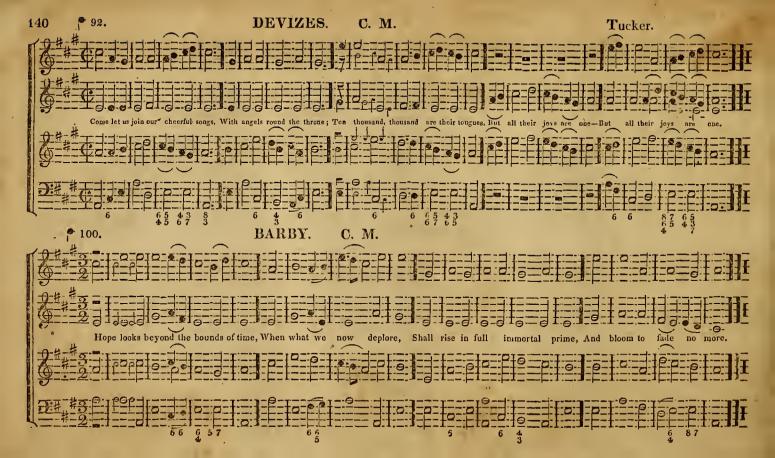


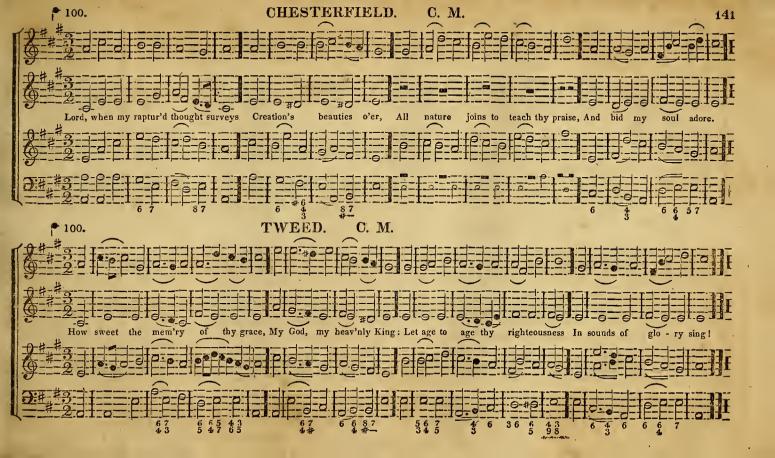


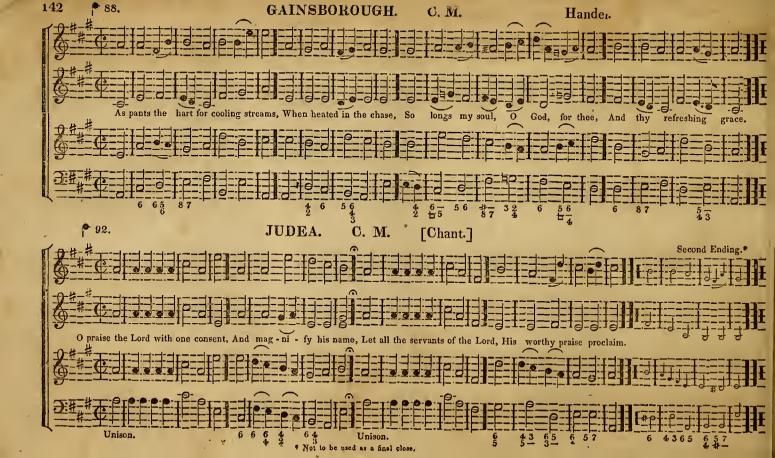


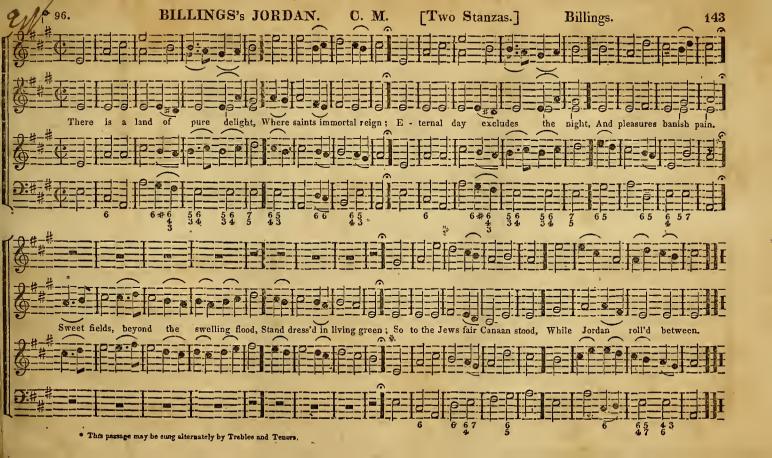


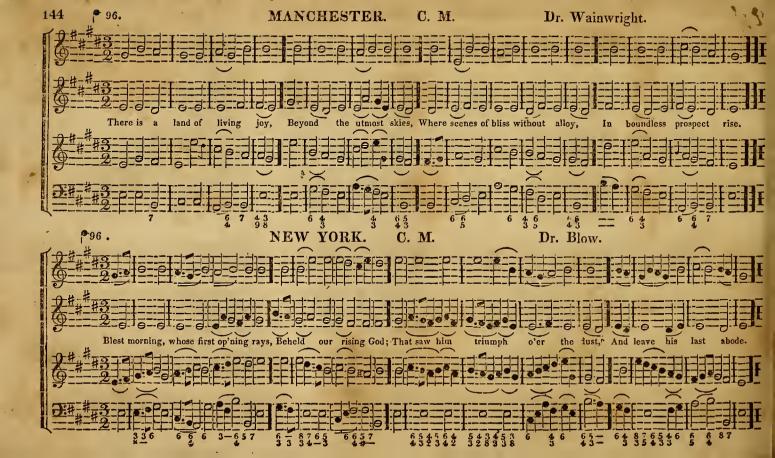






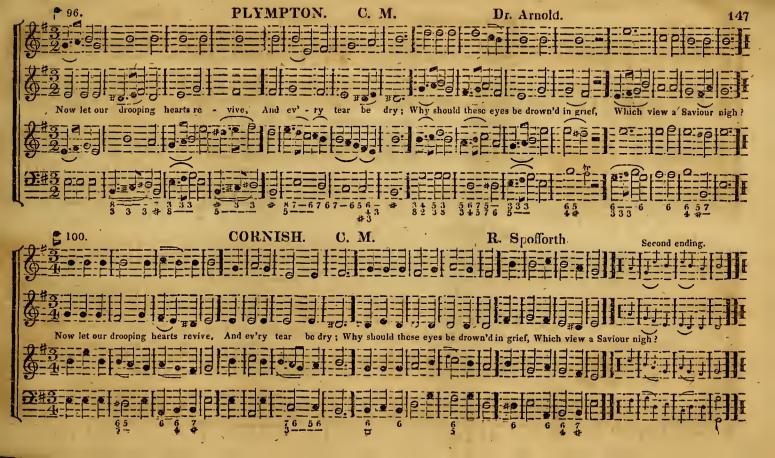




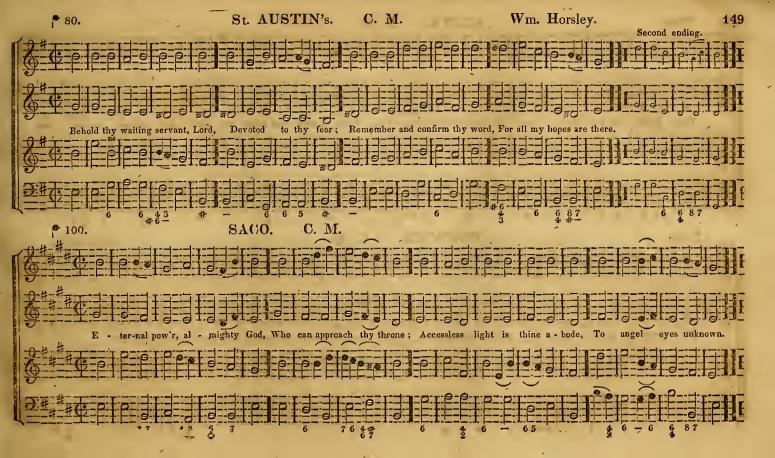


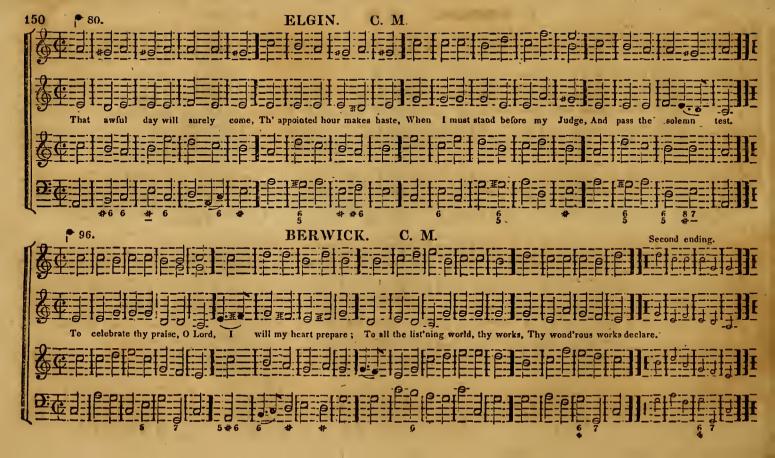


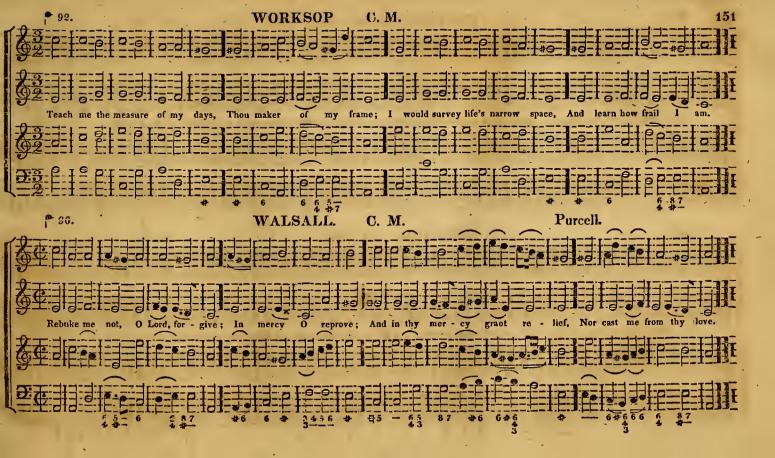




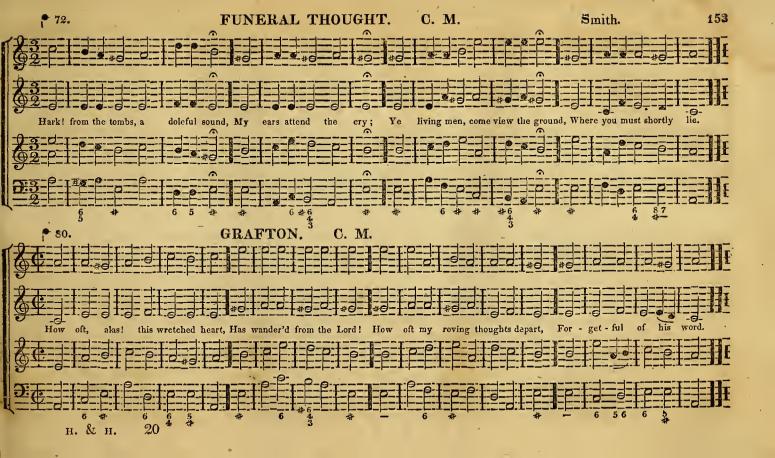


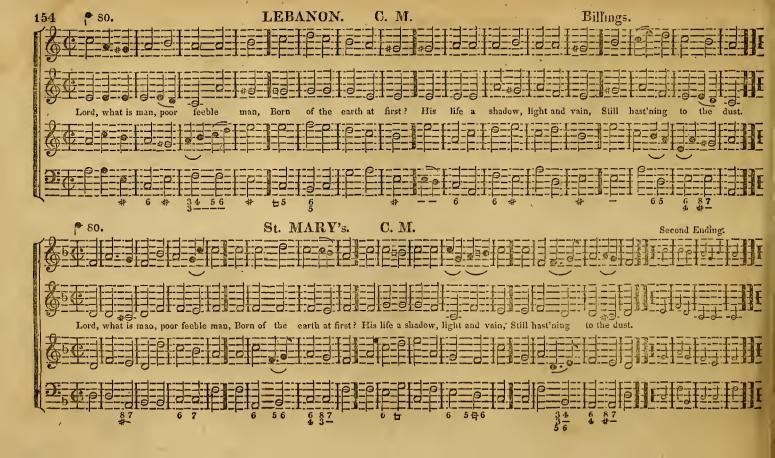


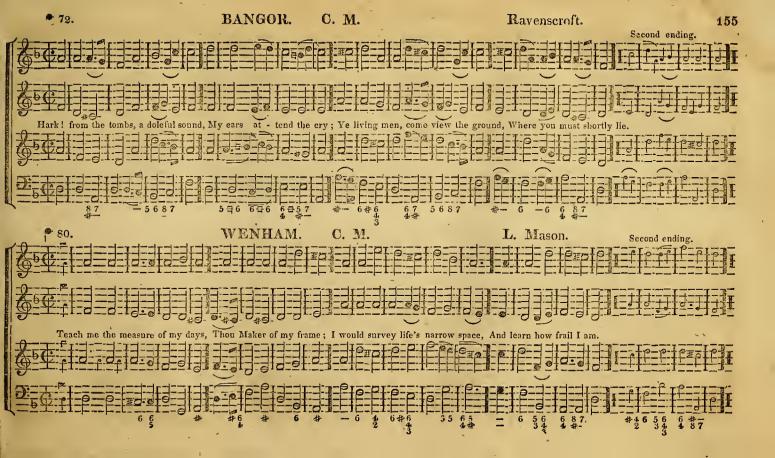


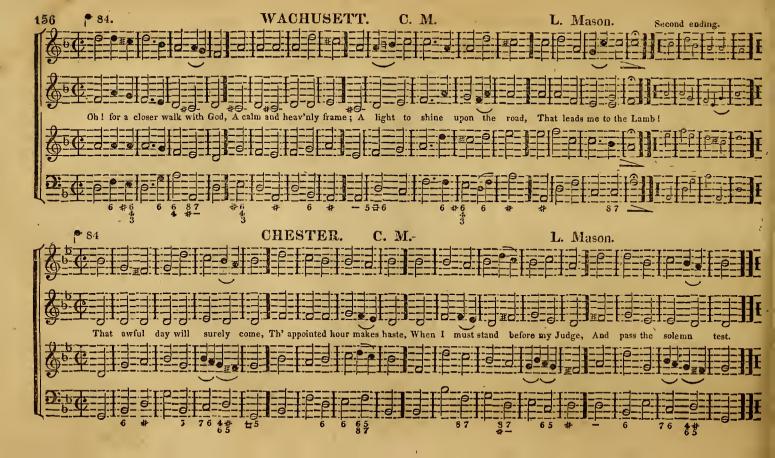


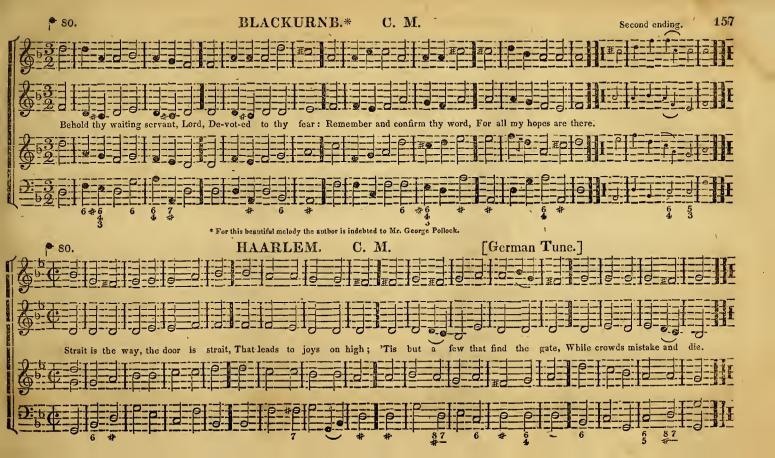




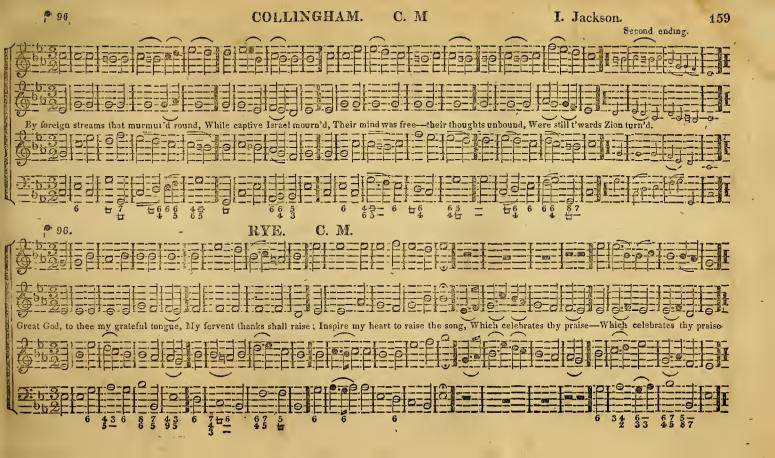








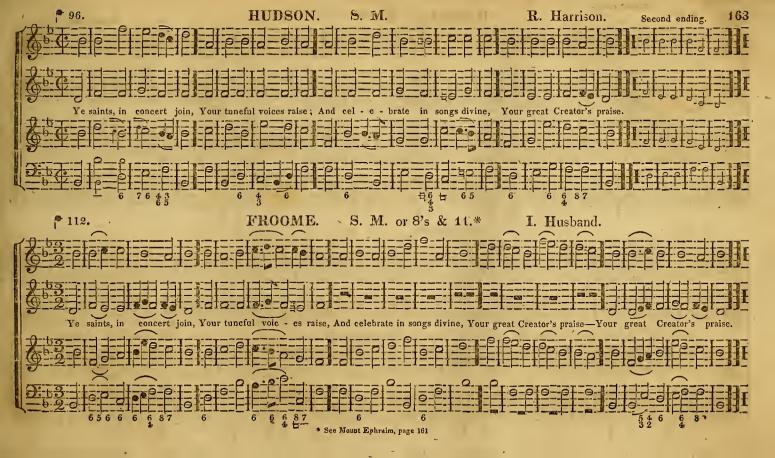


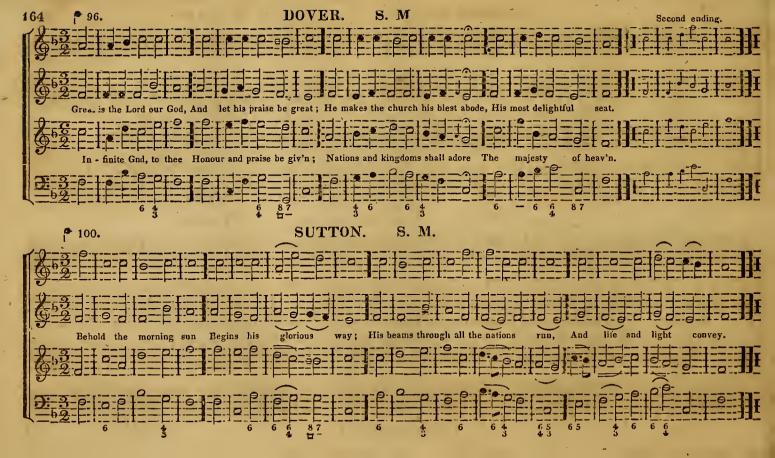


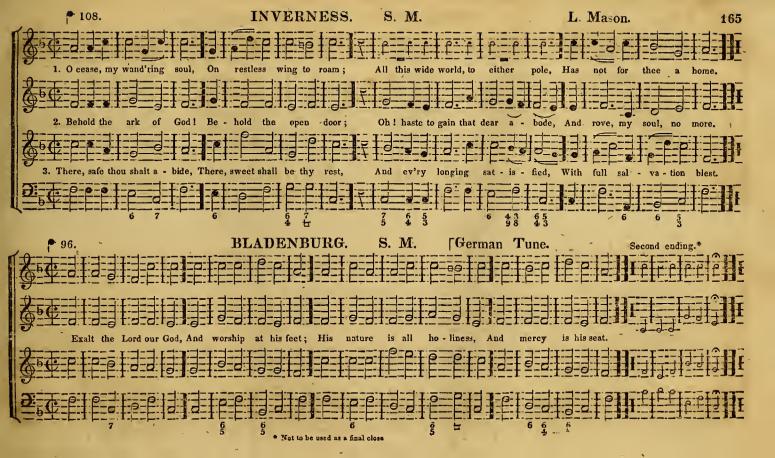




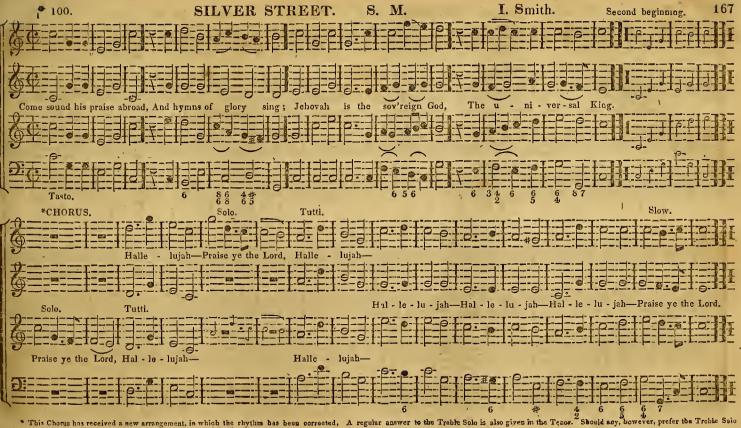








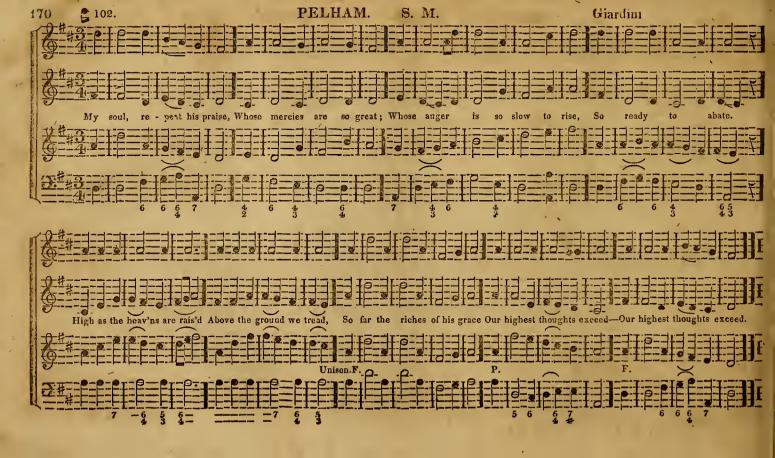


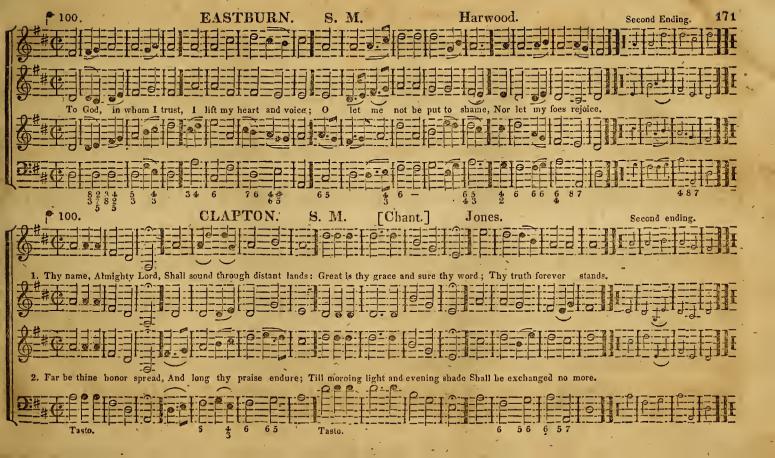


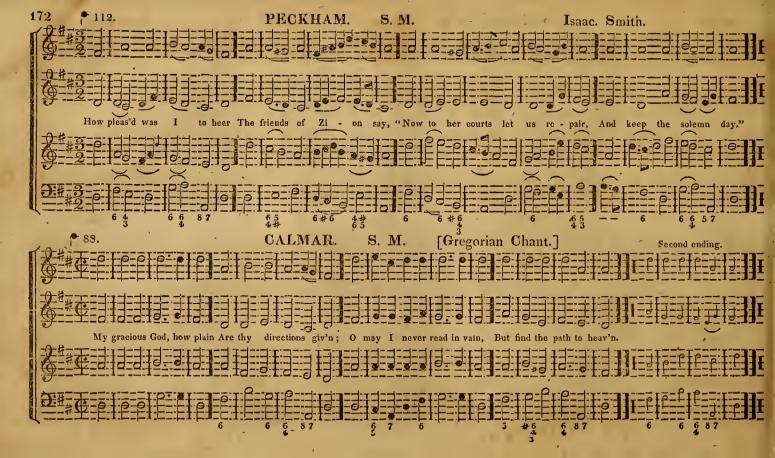
* This Chorus has received a new arrangement, in which the rhythm has been corrected. A regular answer to the Trable Solo is also given in the Tenor. Should say, however, prefer the Trable Solo throughout, the small cotes may be used and the Tenor Solo omitted.



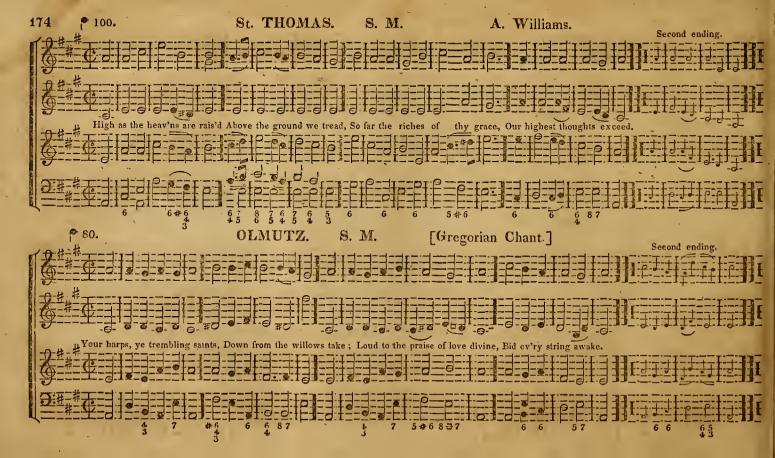




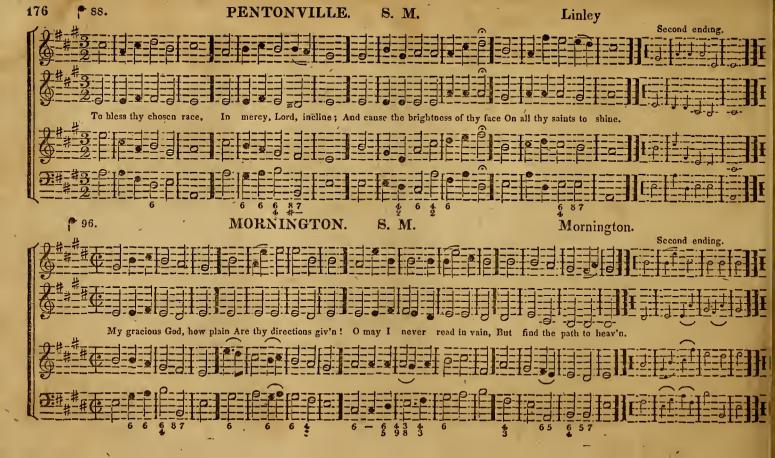


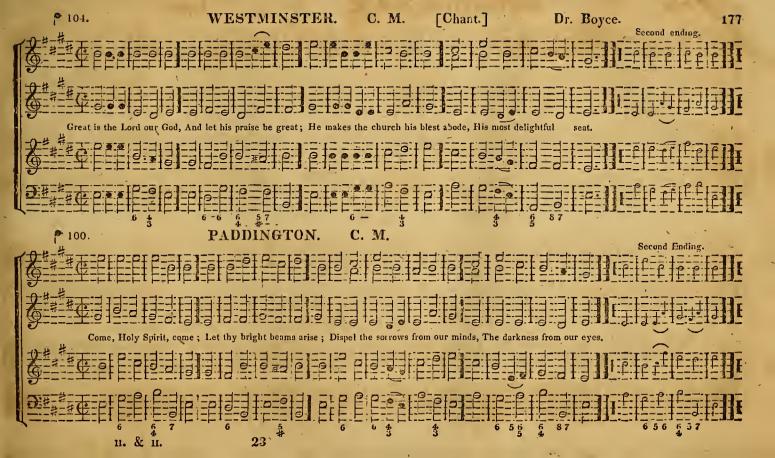


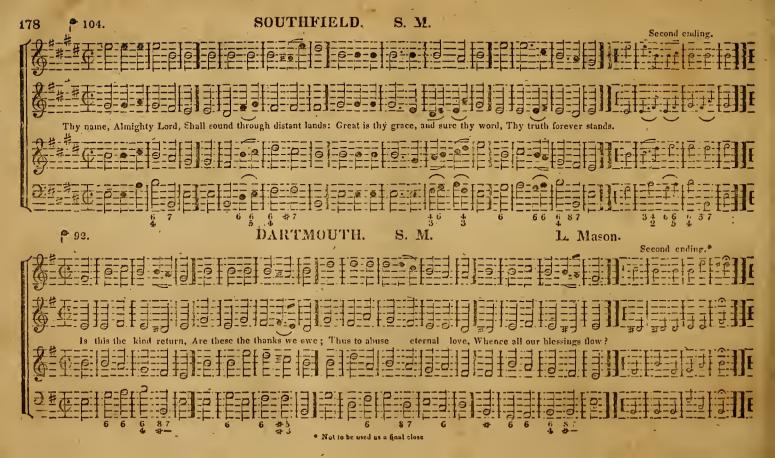


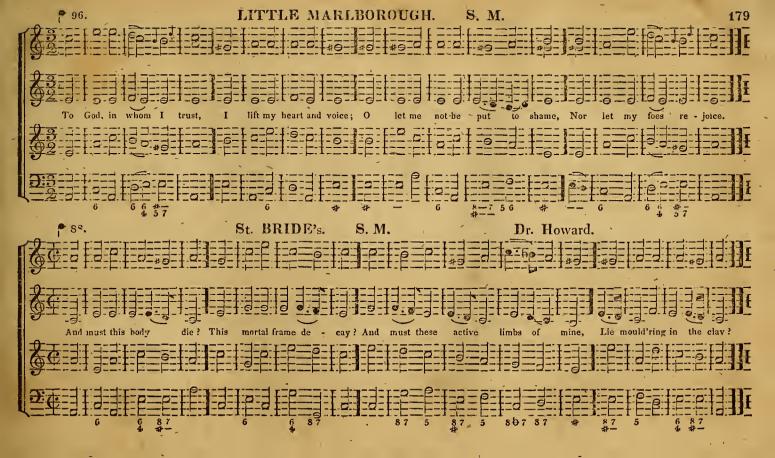


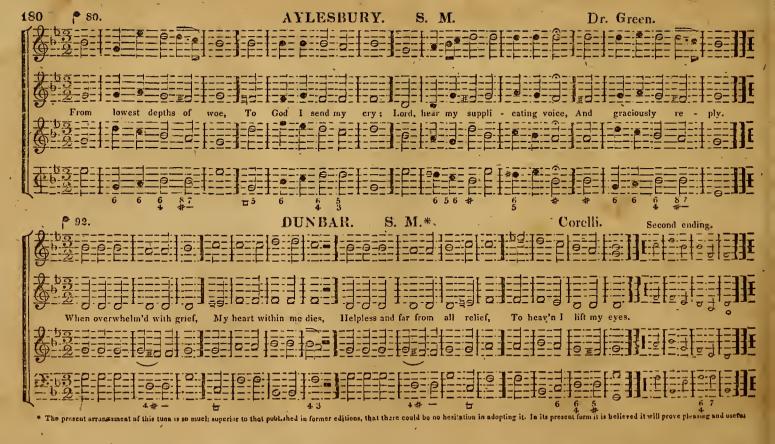


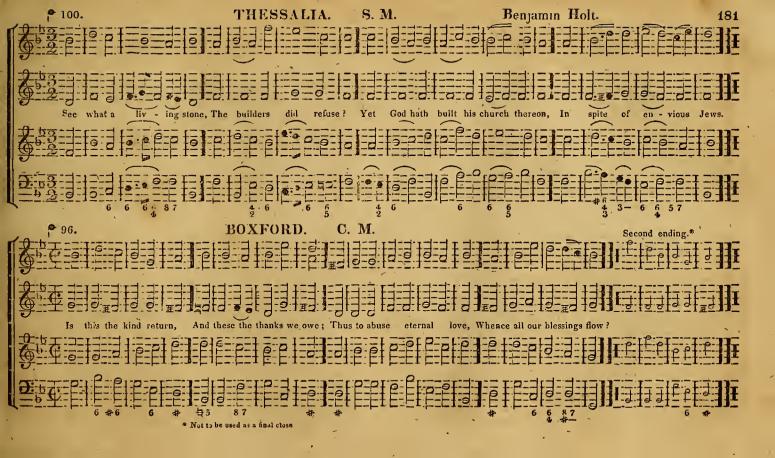






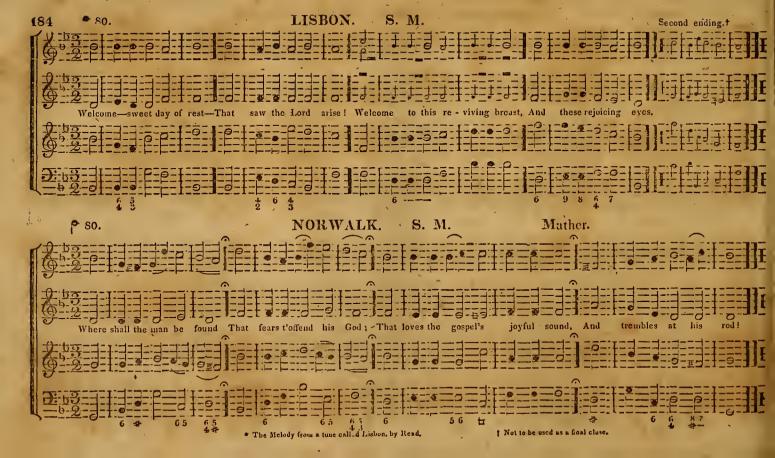






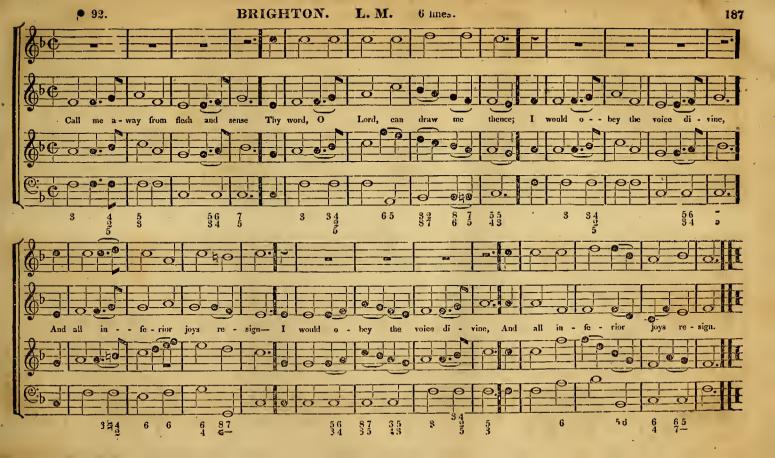




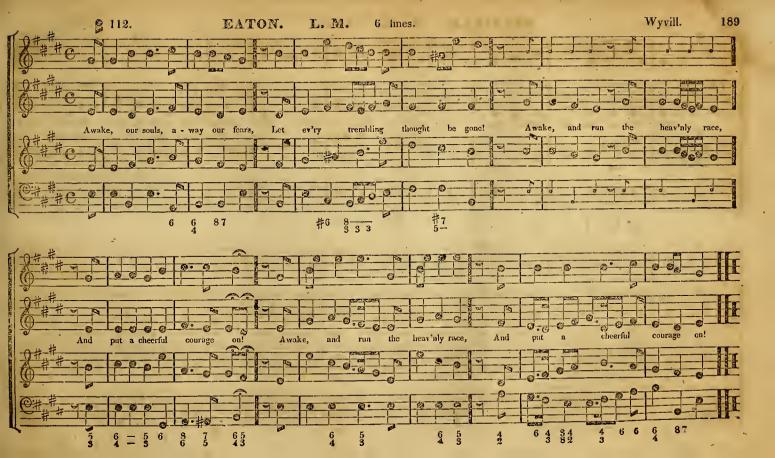




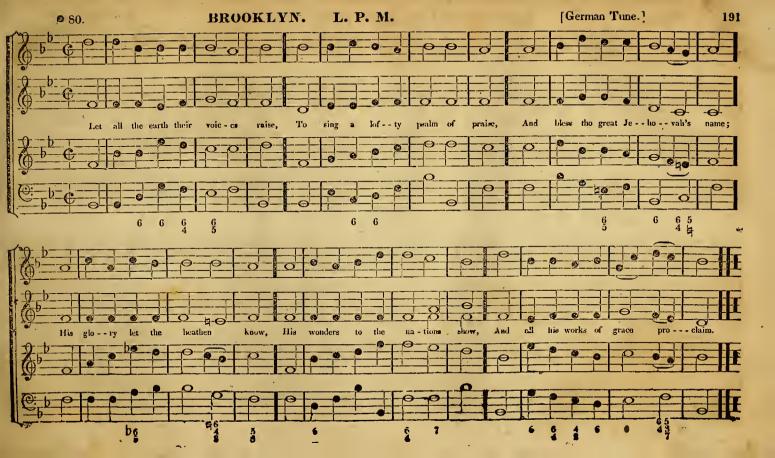




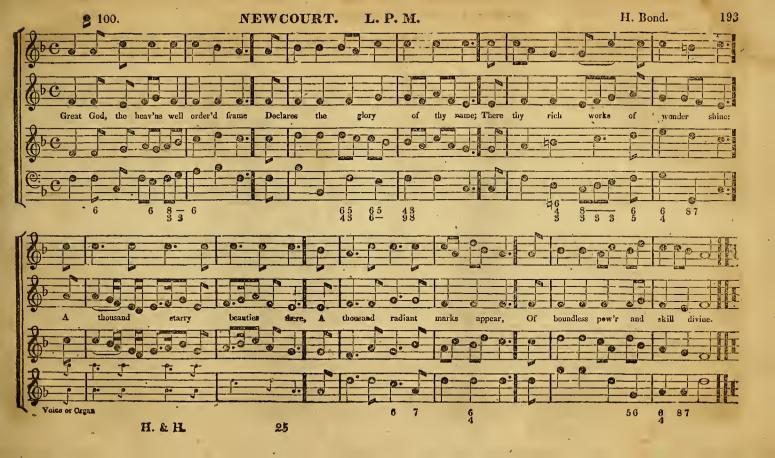


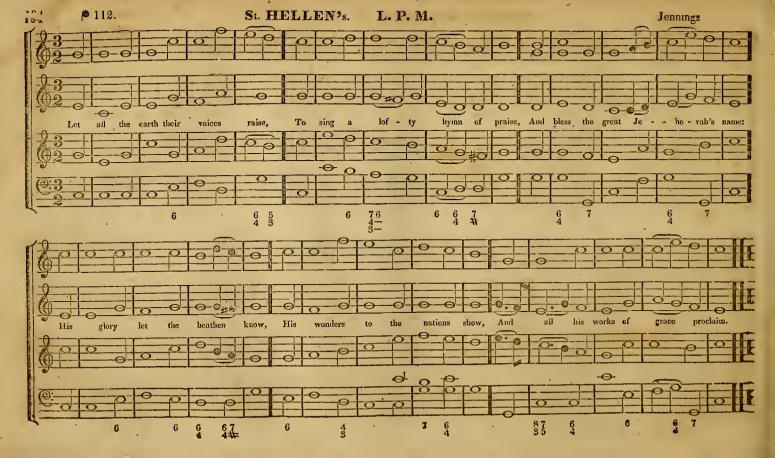


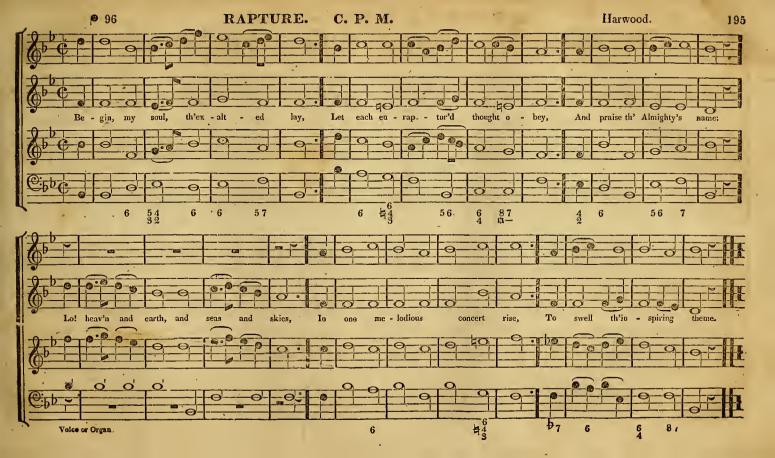


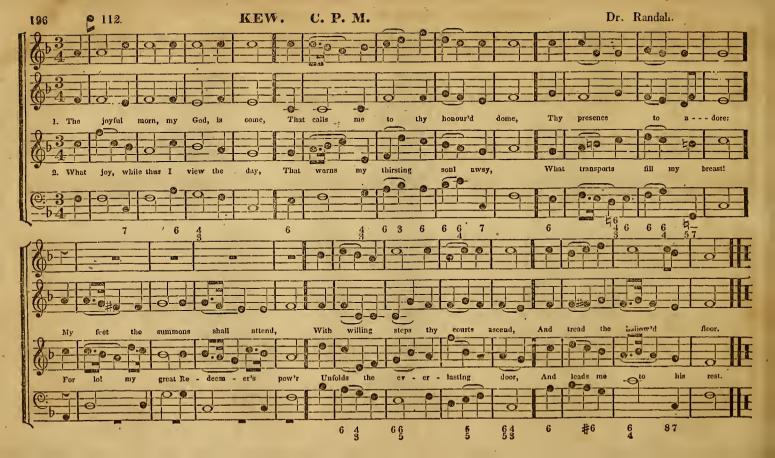


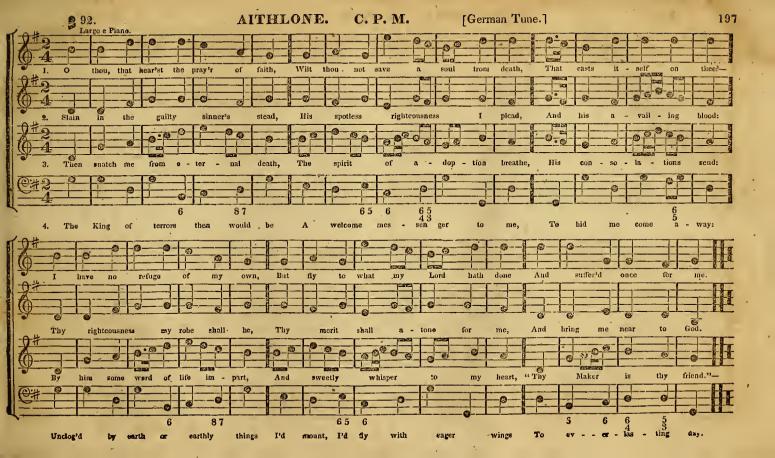


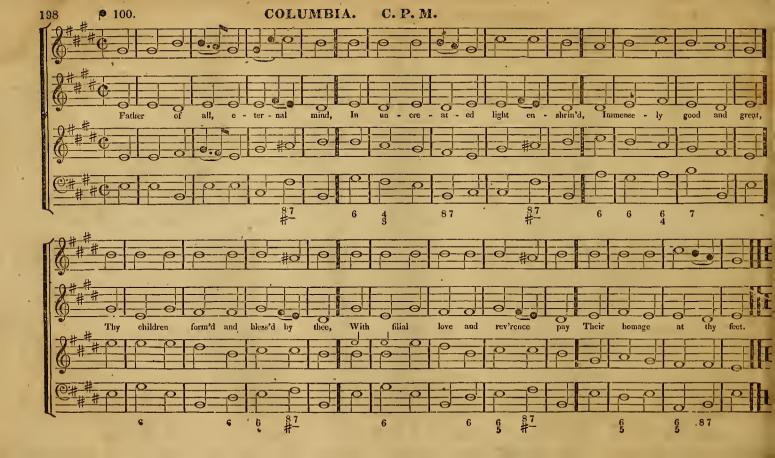


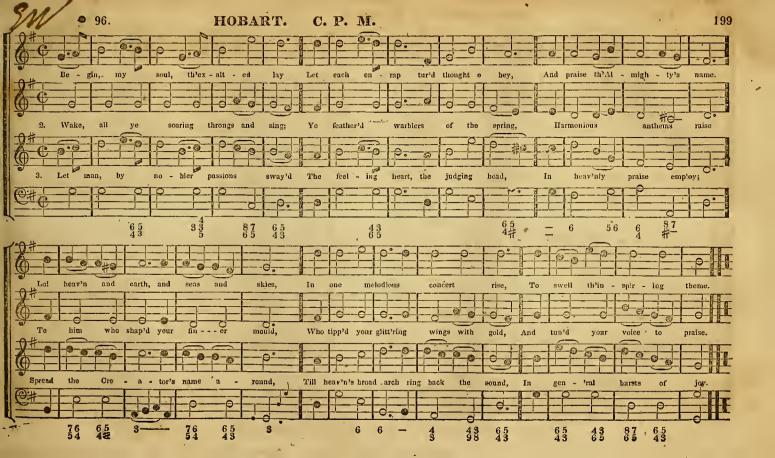


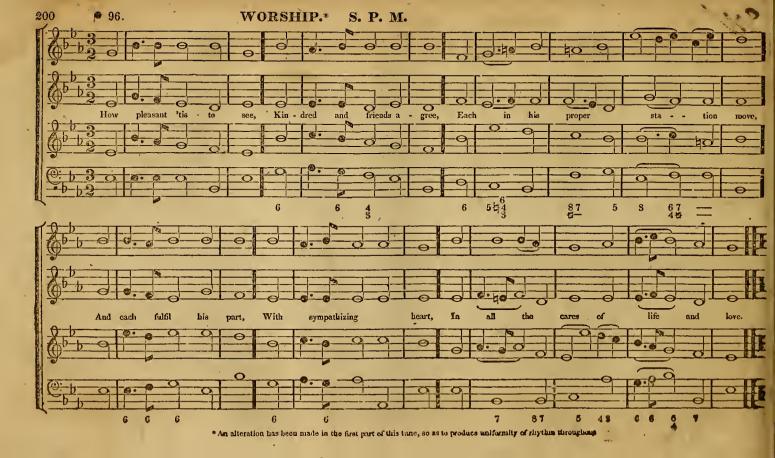


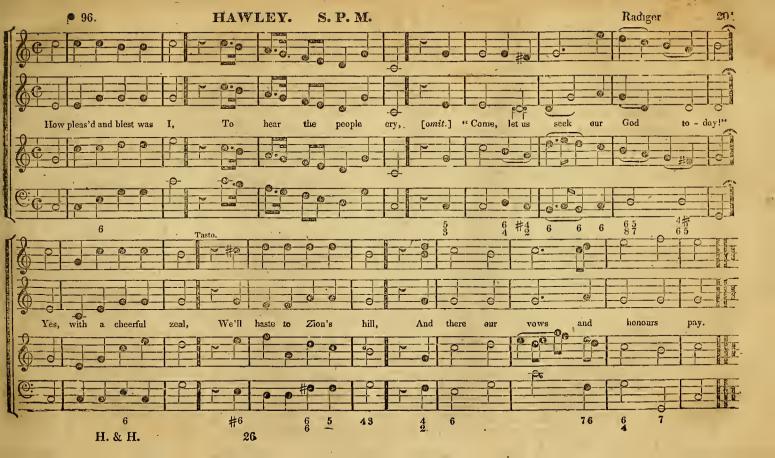






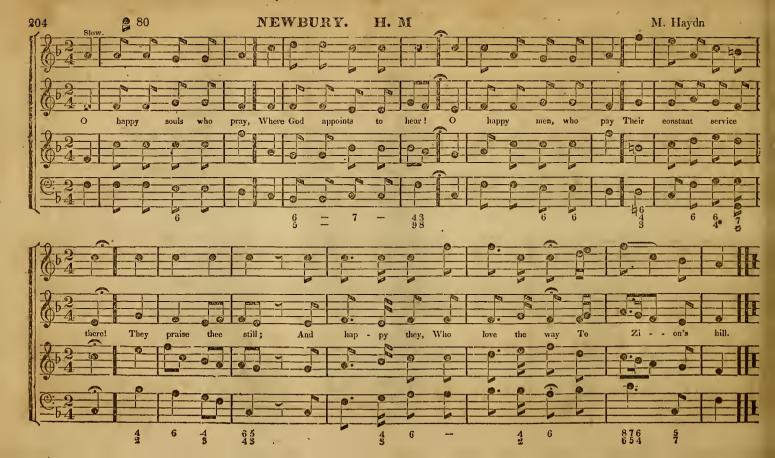


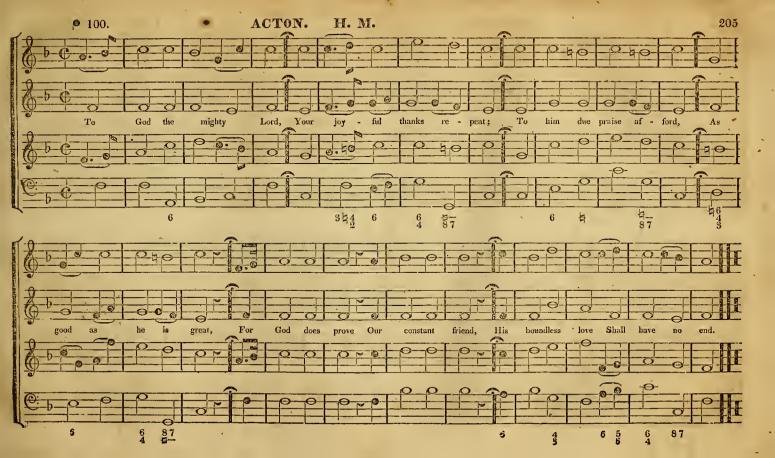


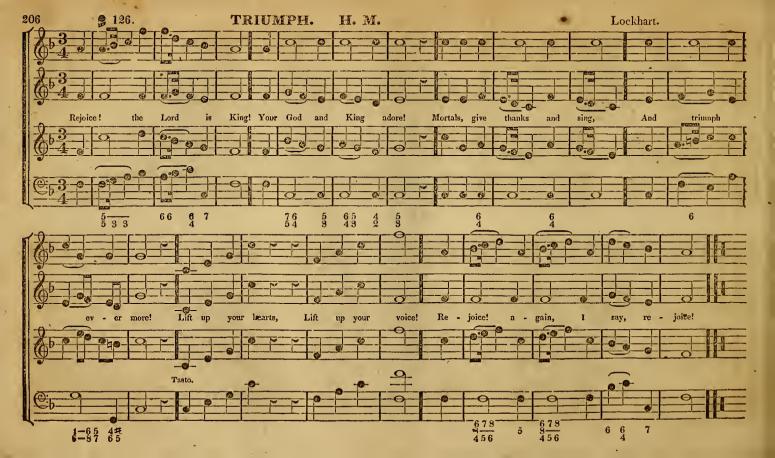


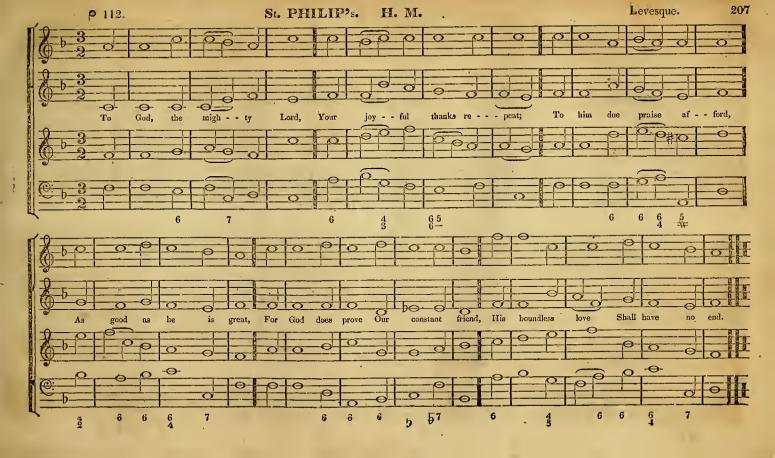


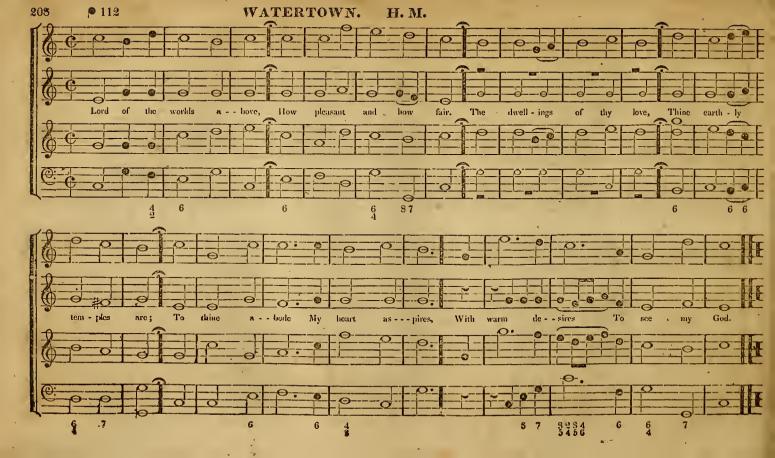


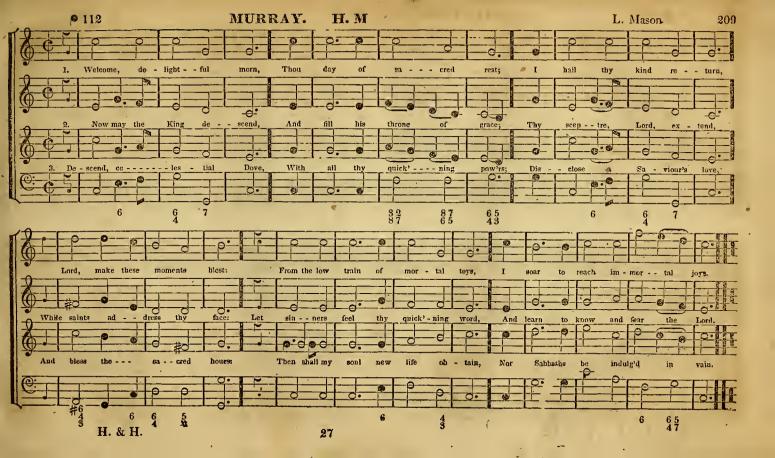




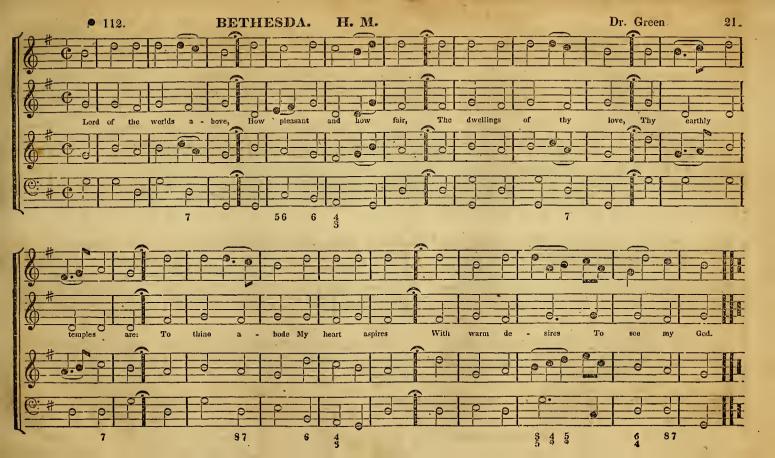


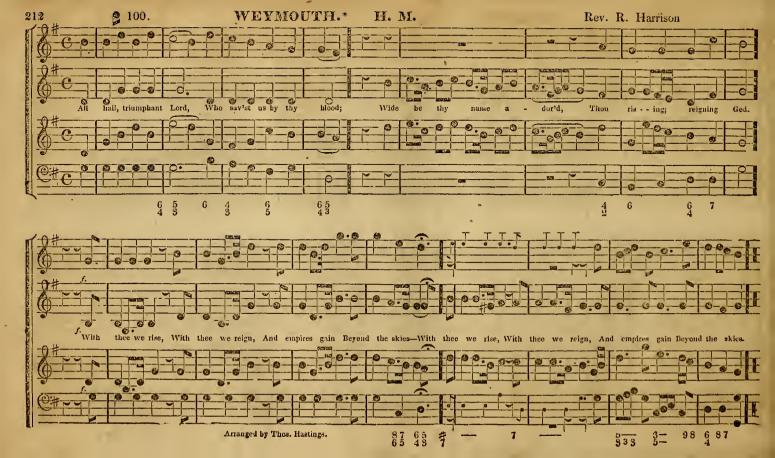


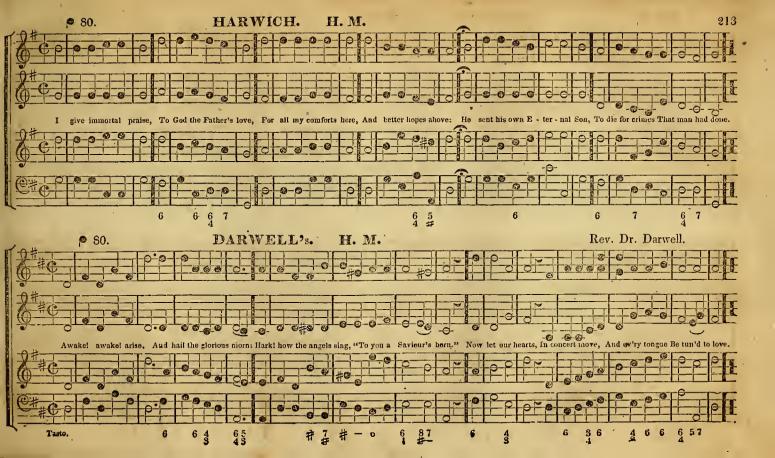


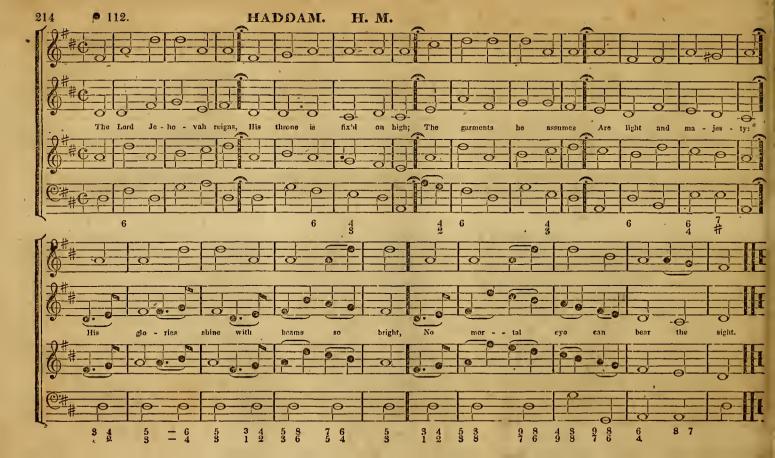


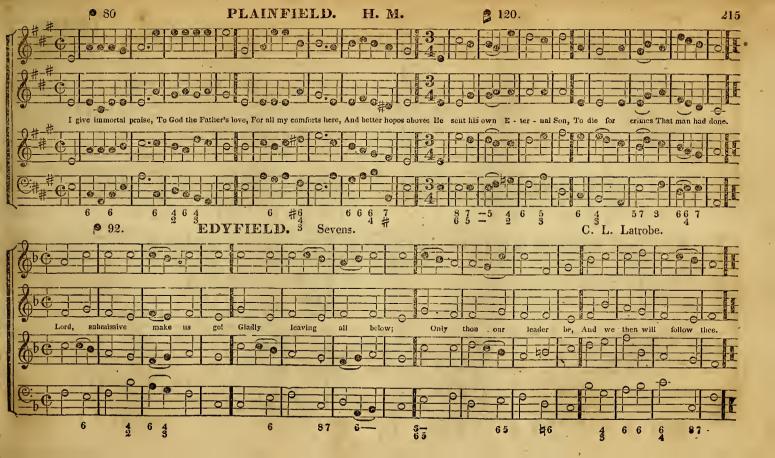


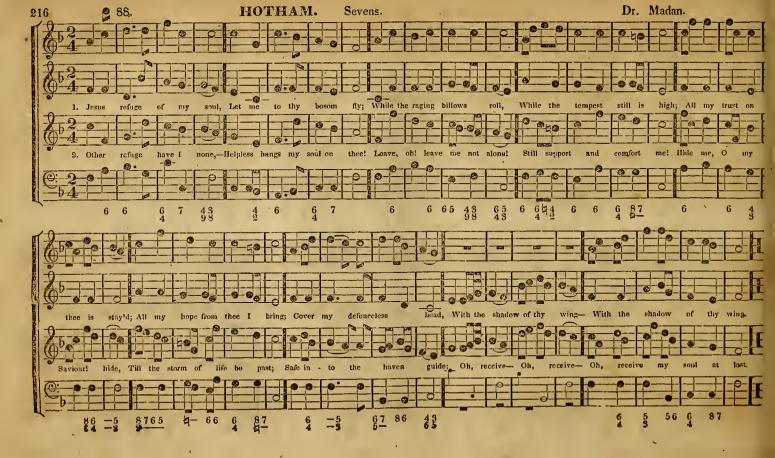


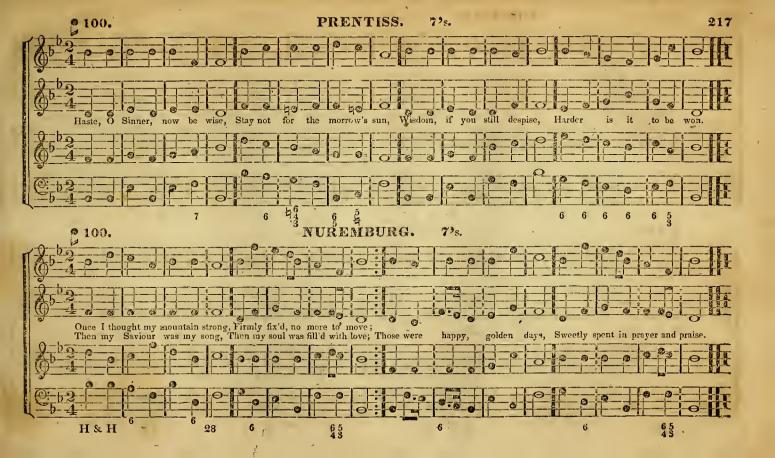


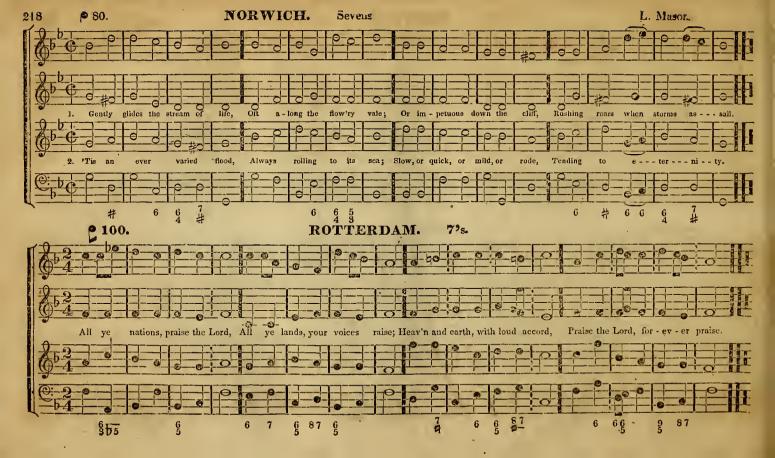




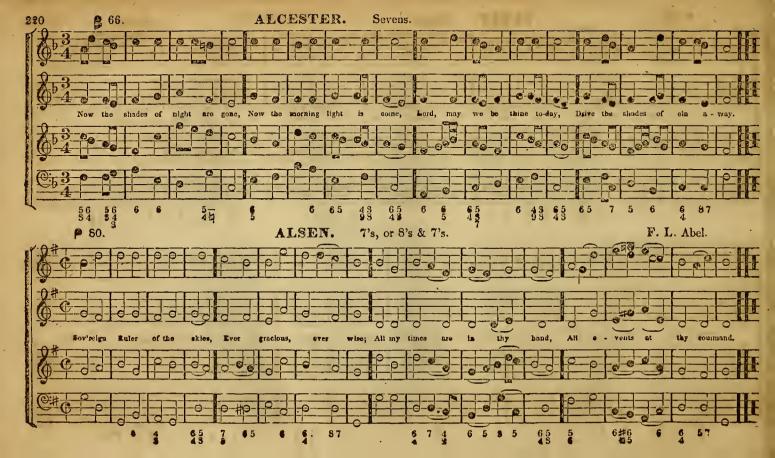






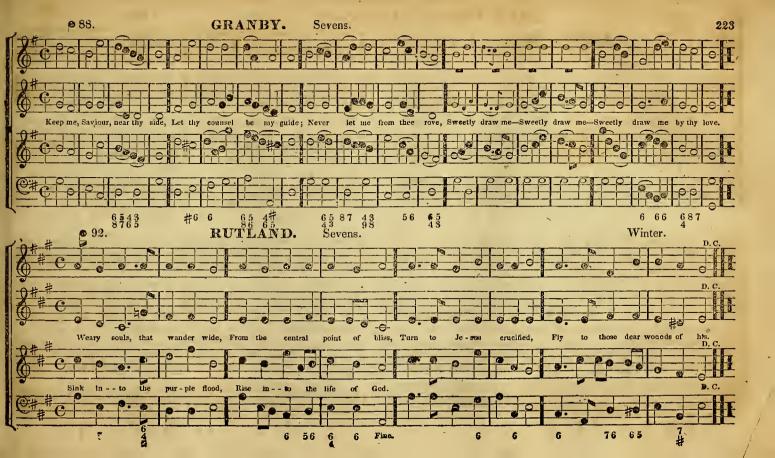




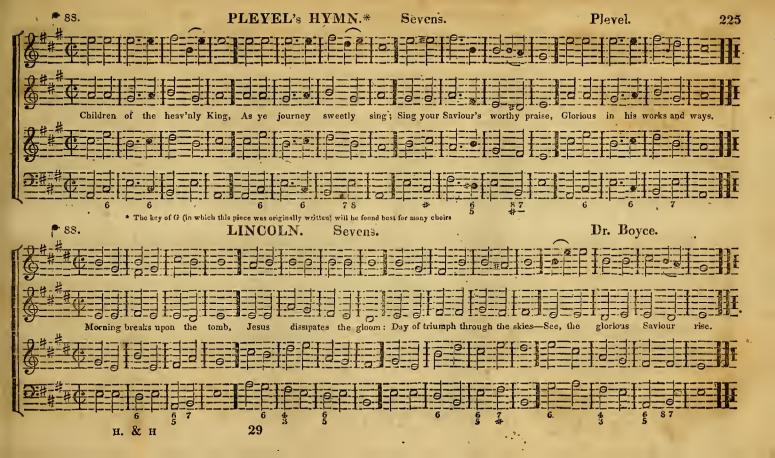










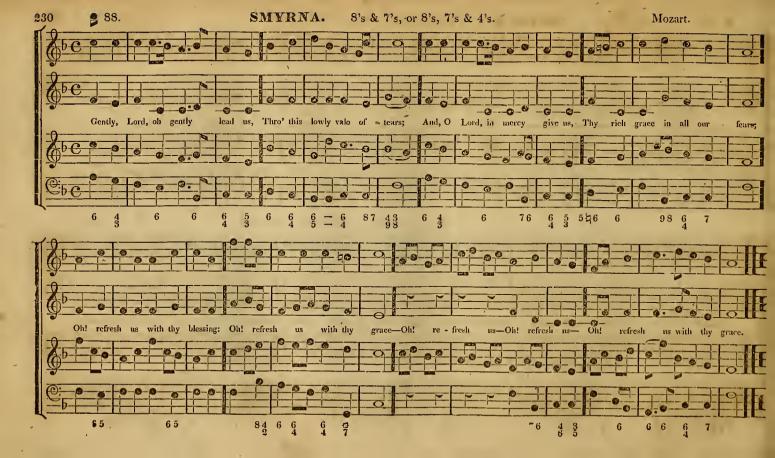






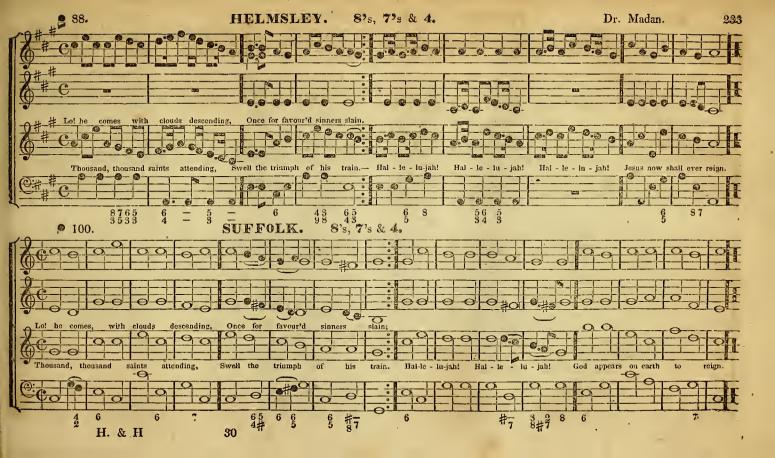


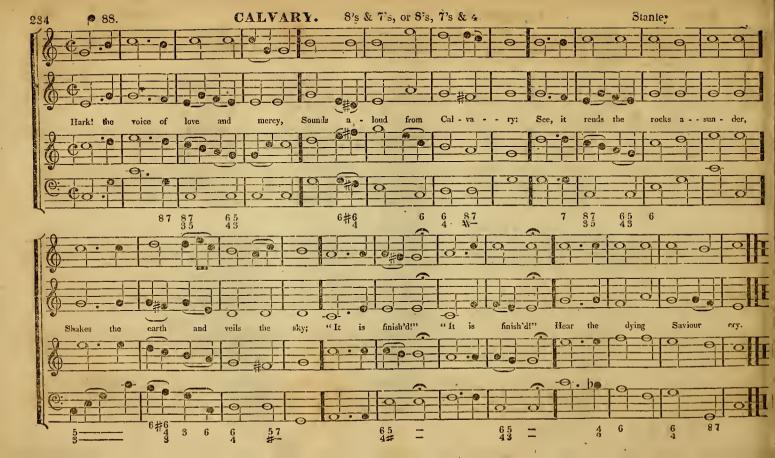


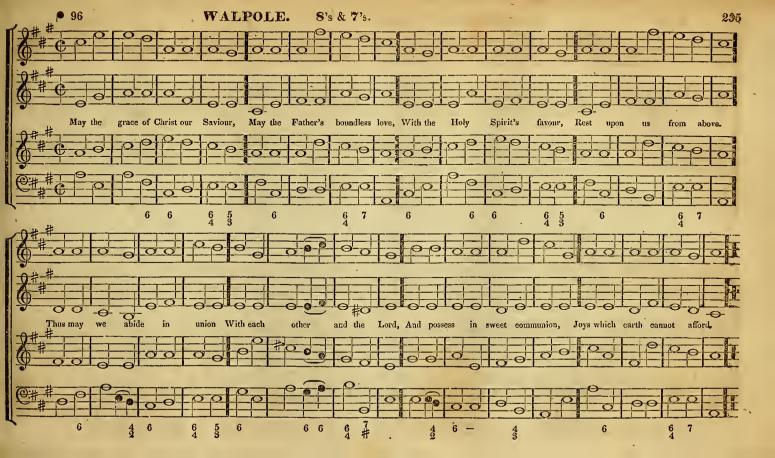


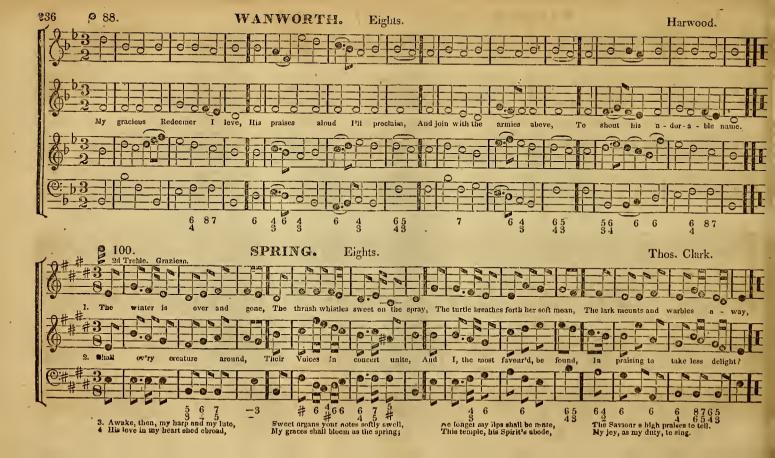


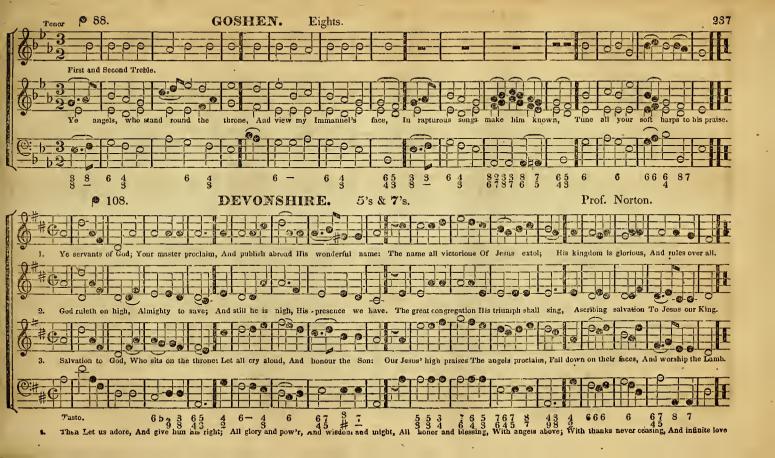




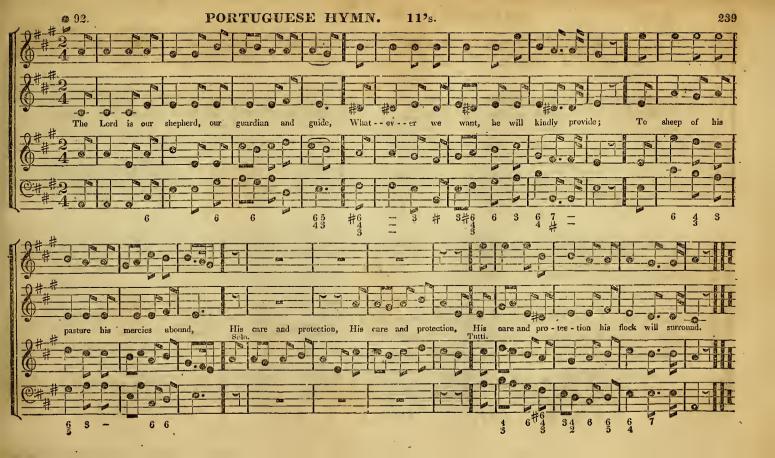


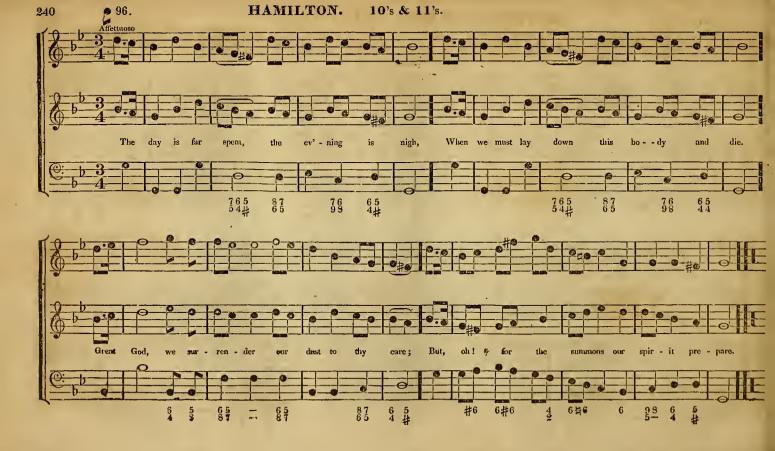


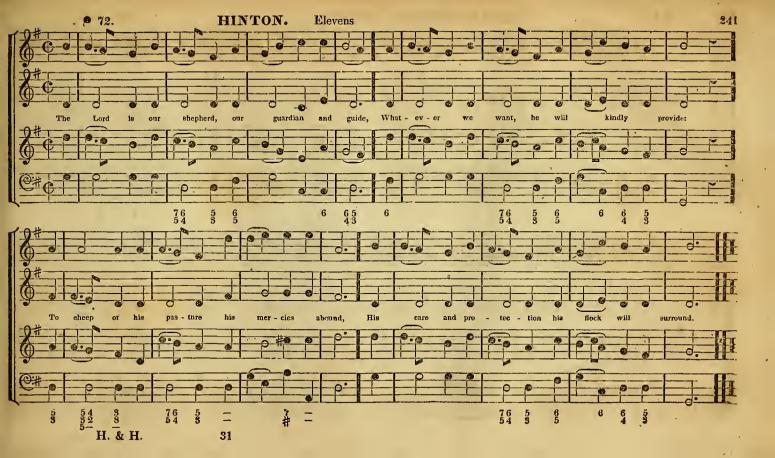




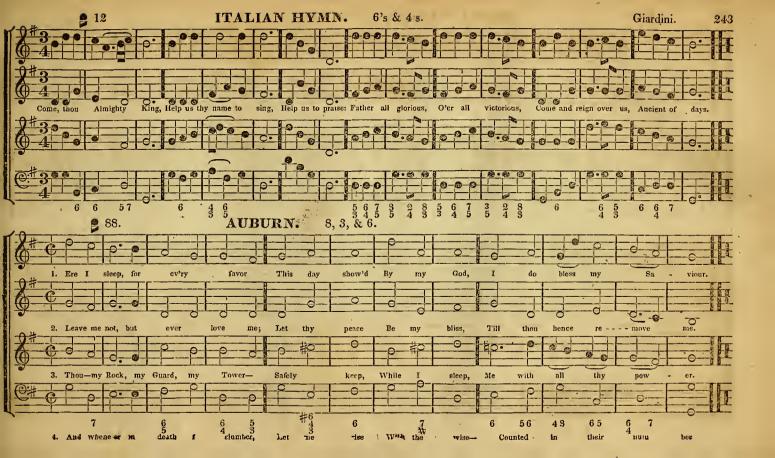




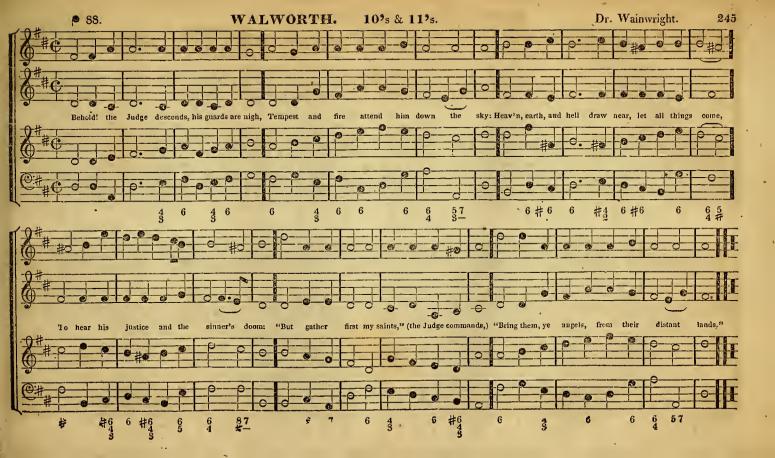




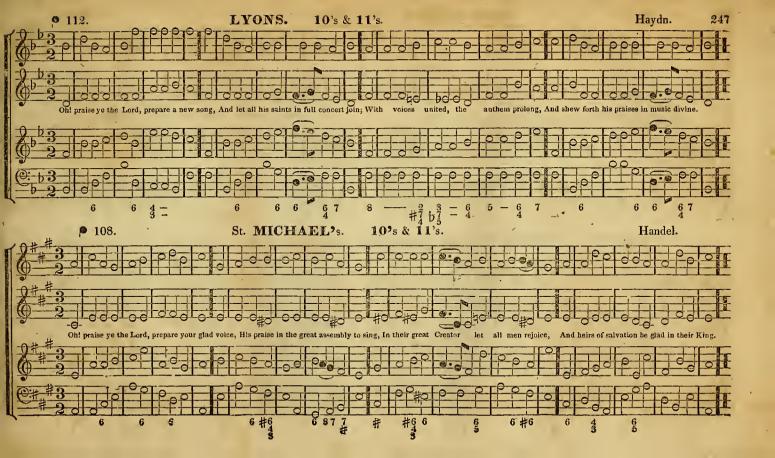


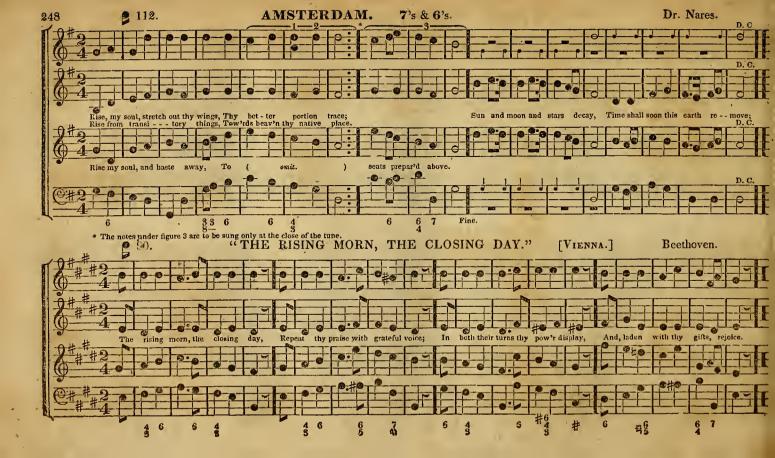




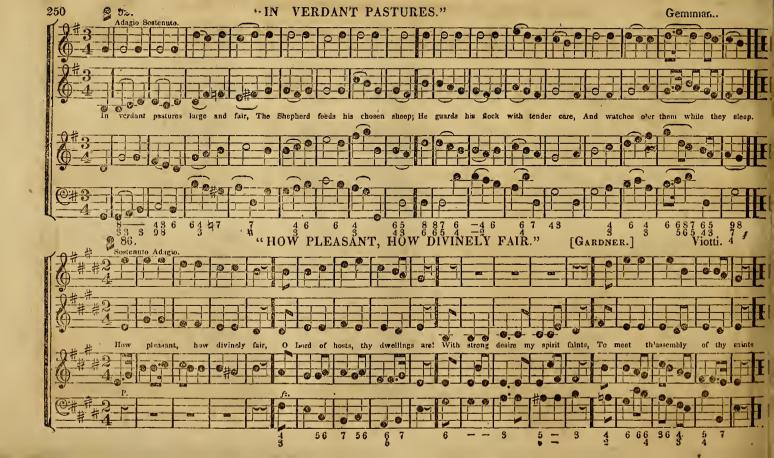






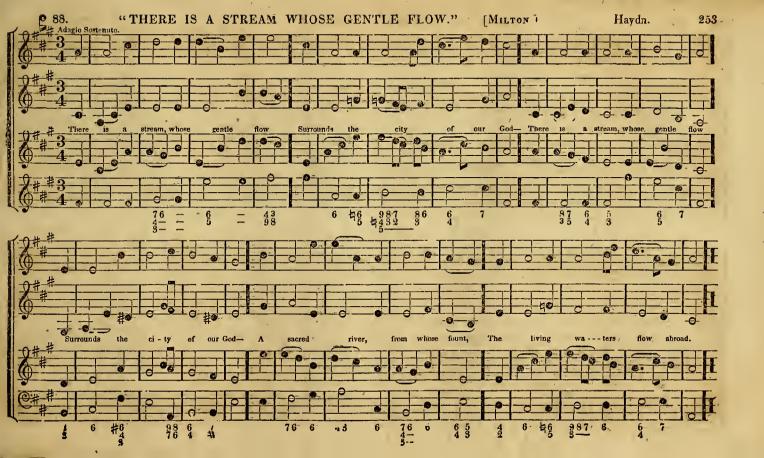


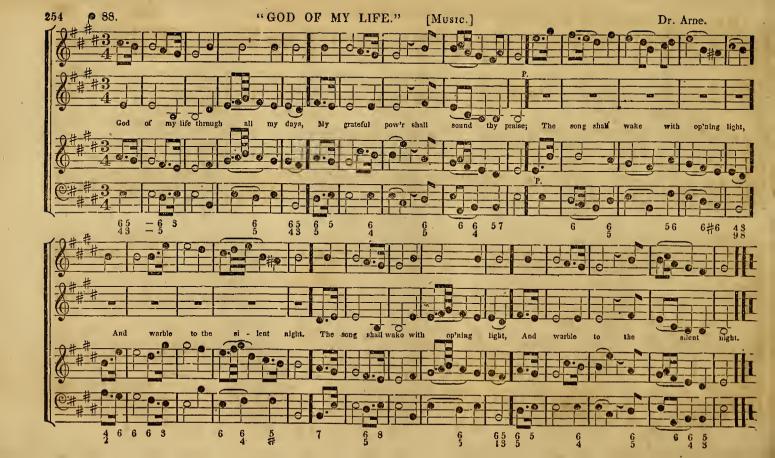


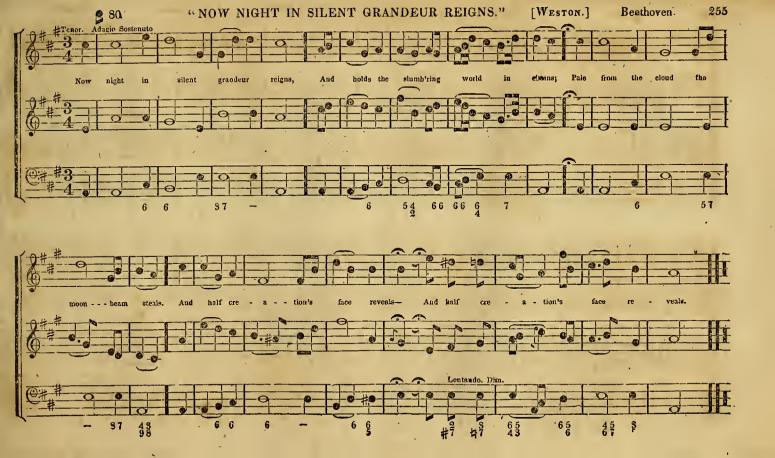


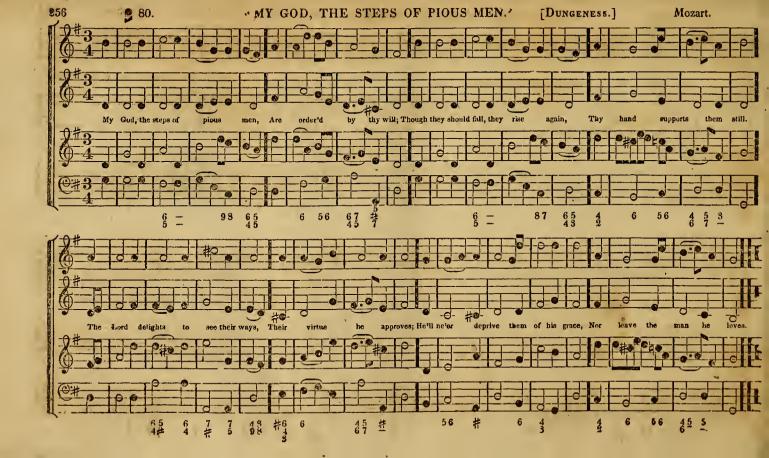




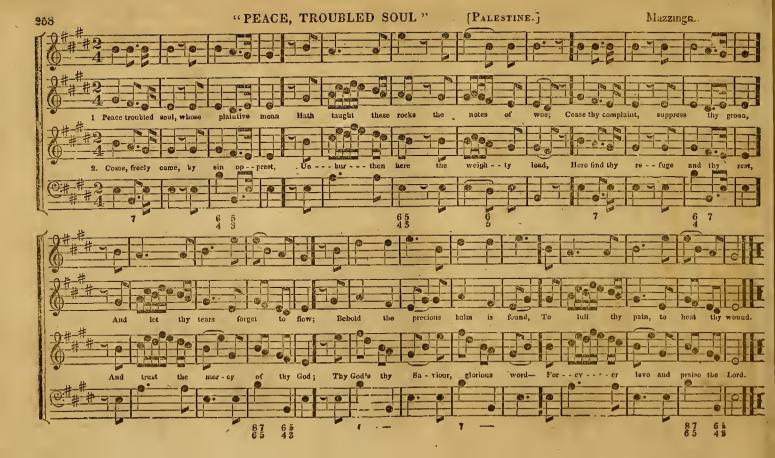


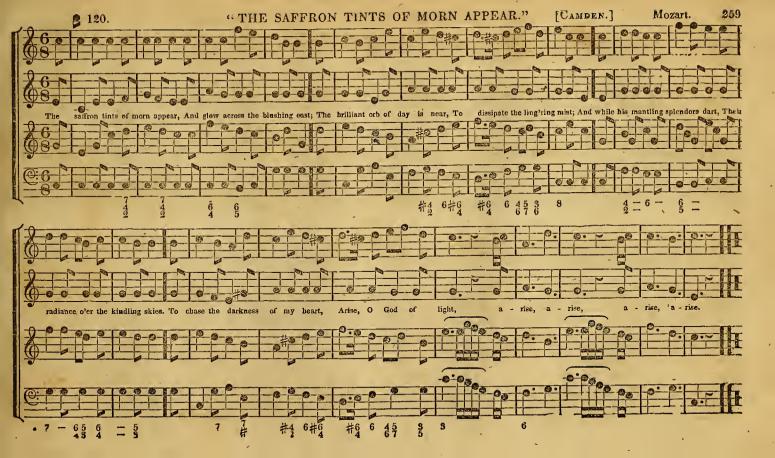


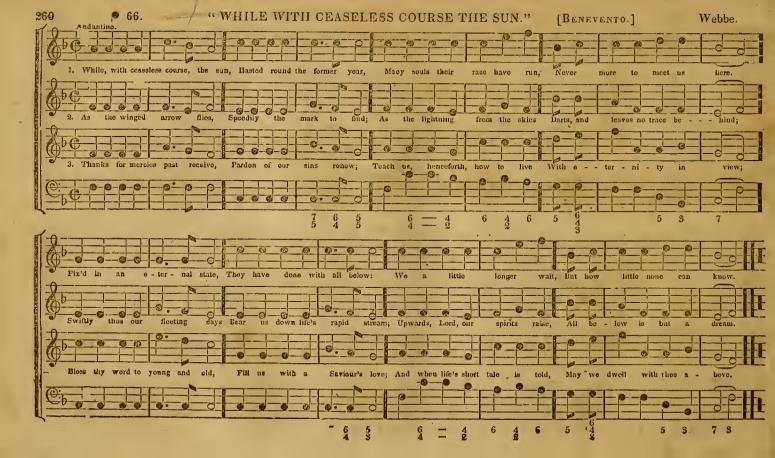


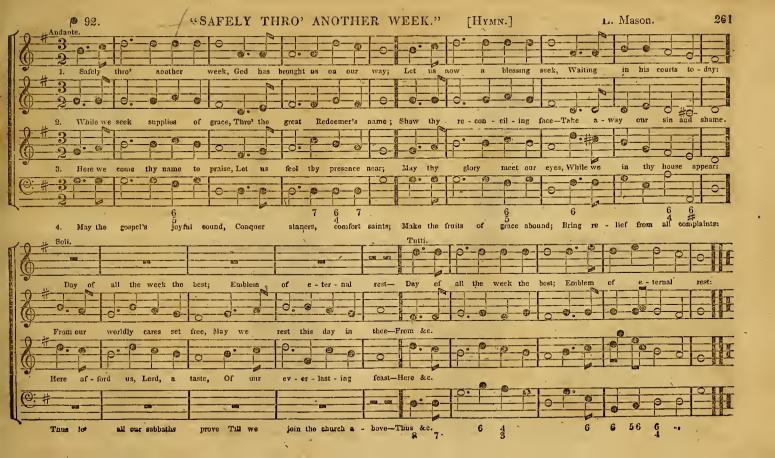




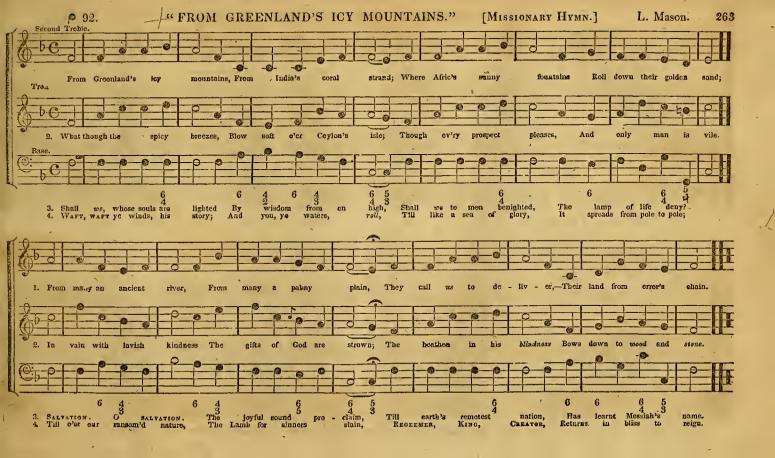




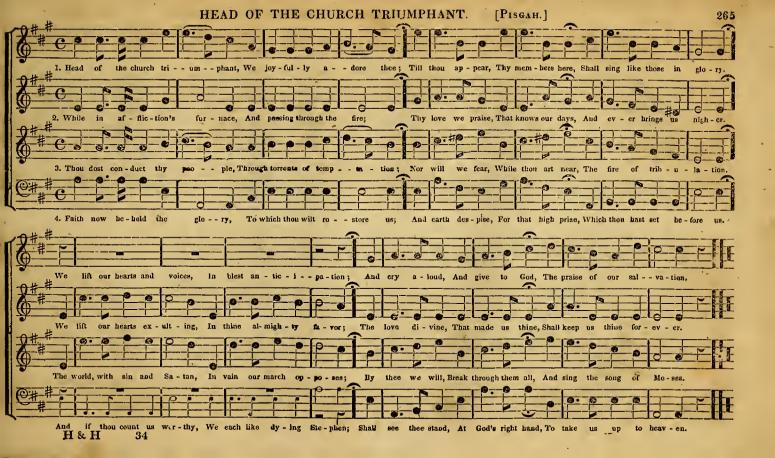




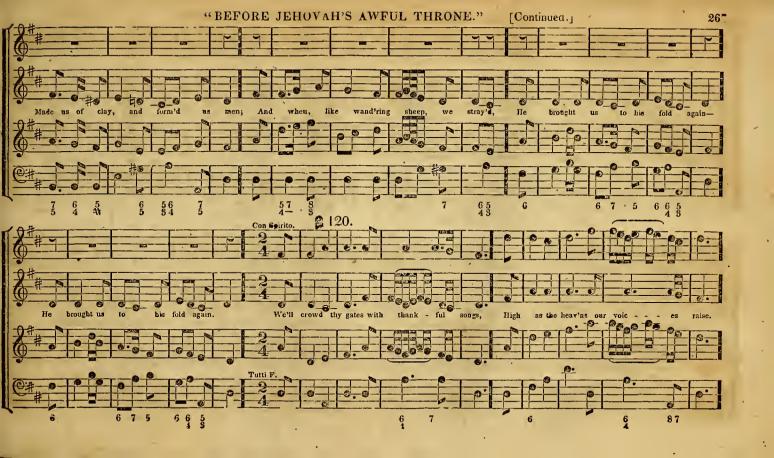








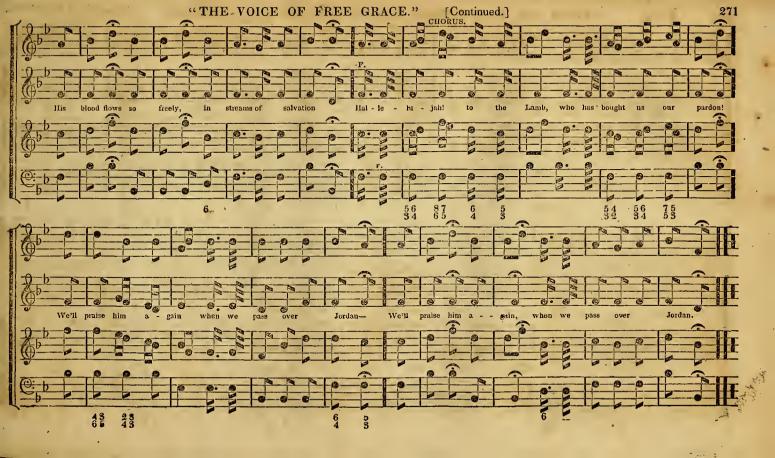










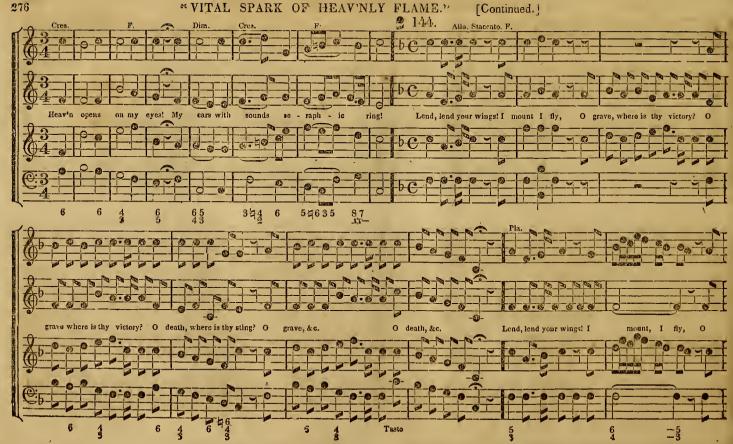




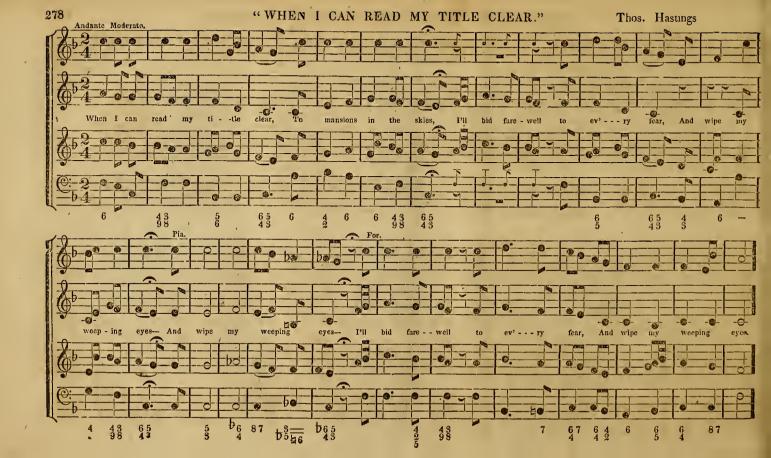


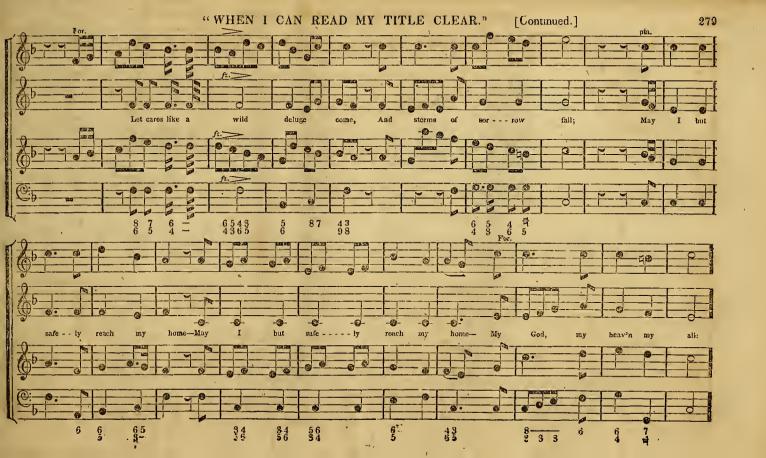


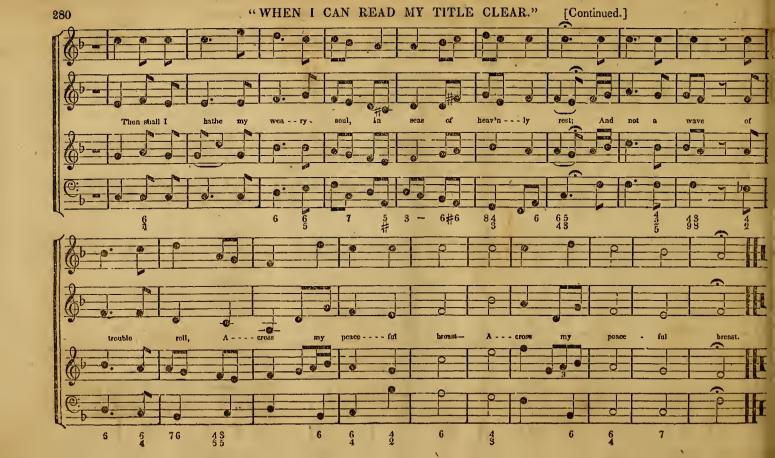




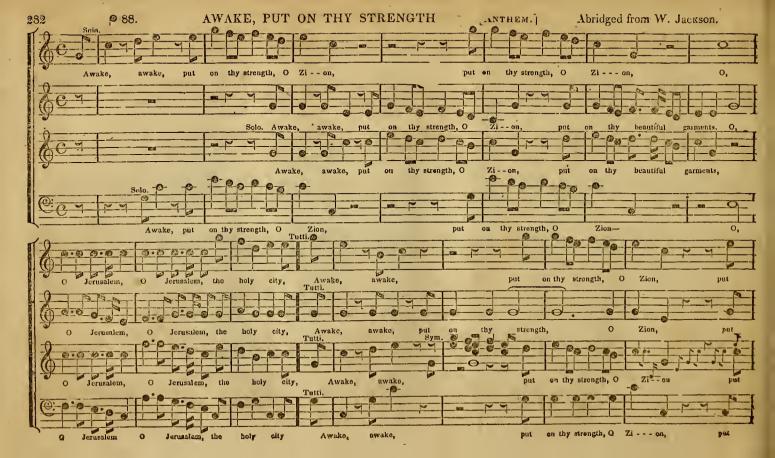






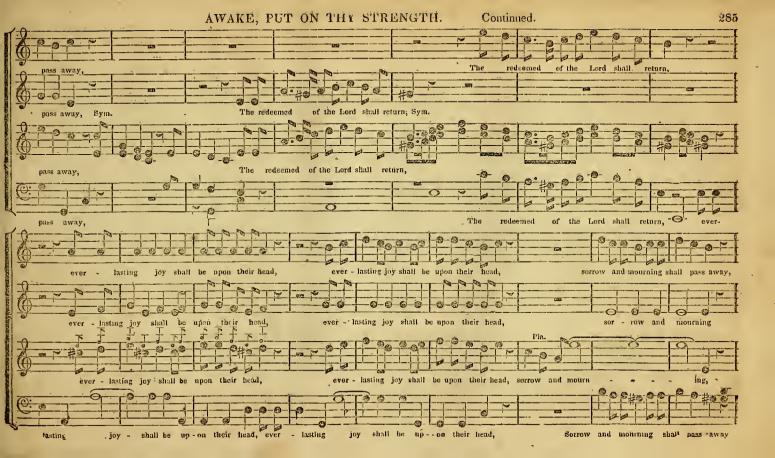


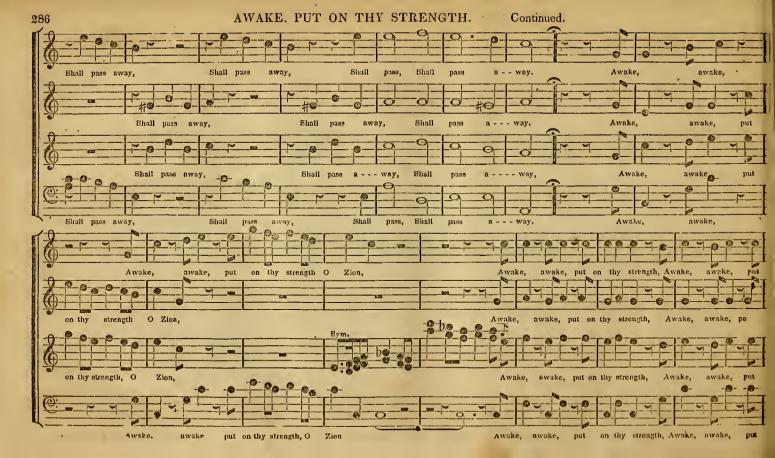




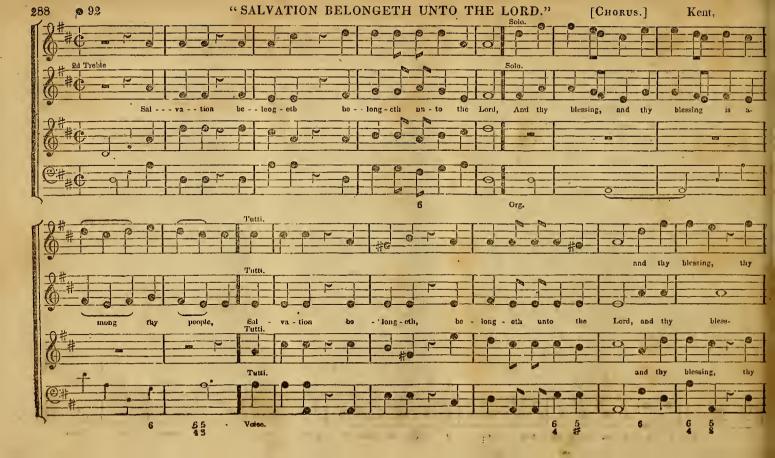


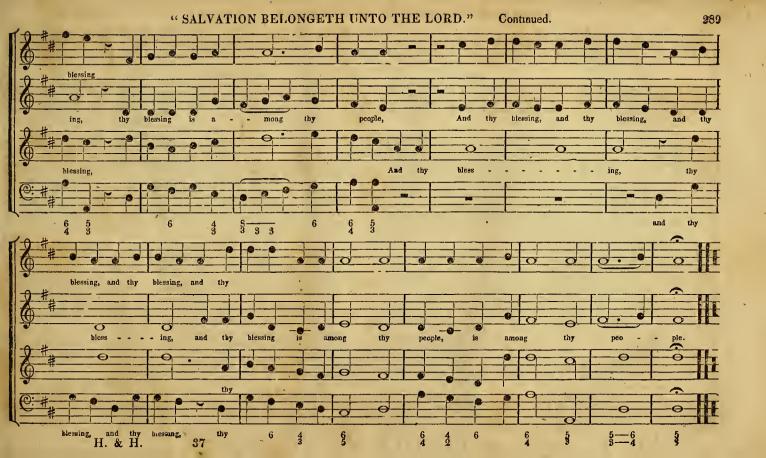


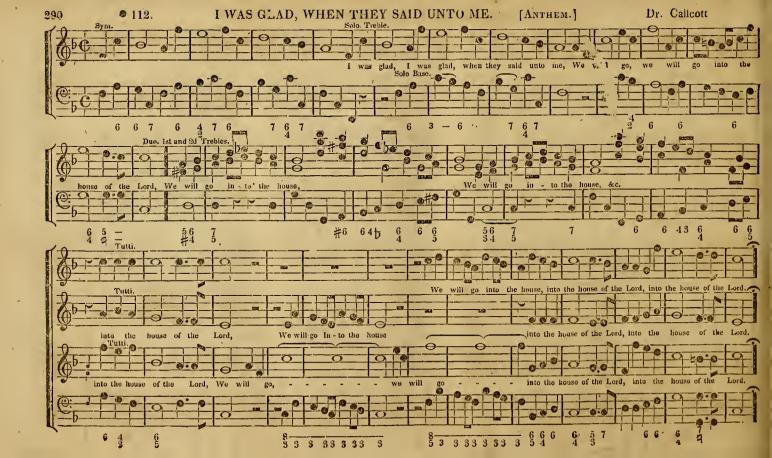


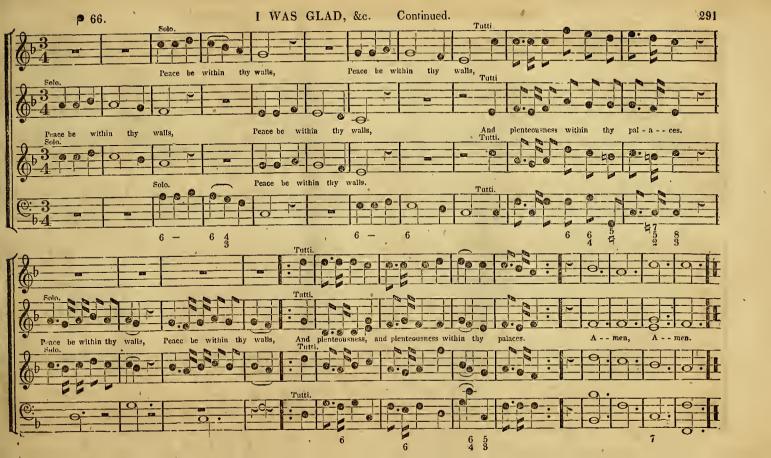








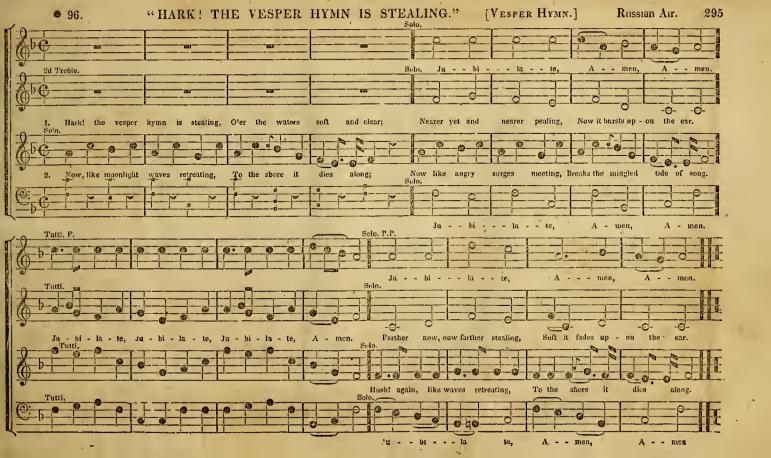








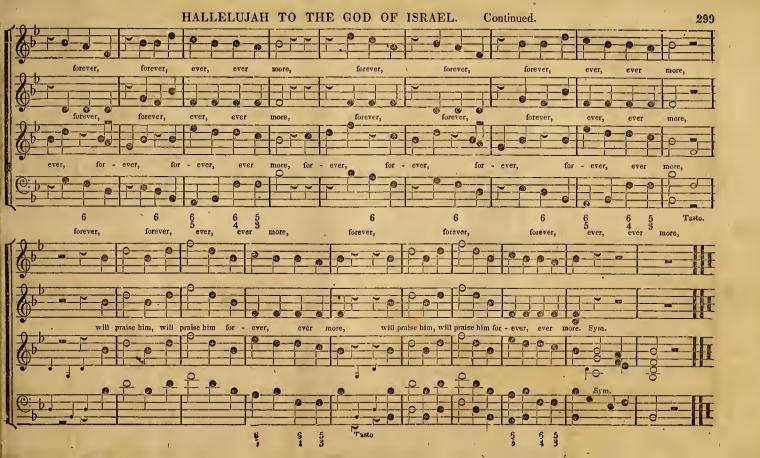


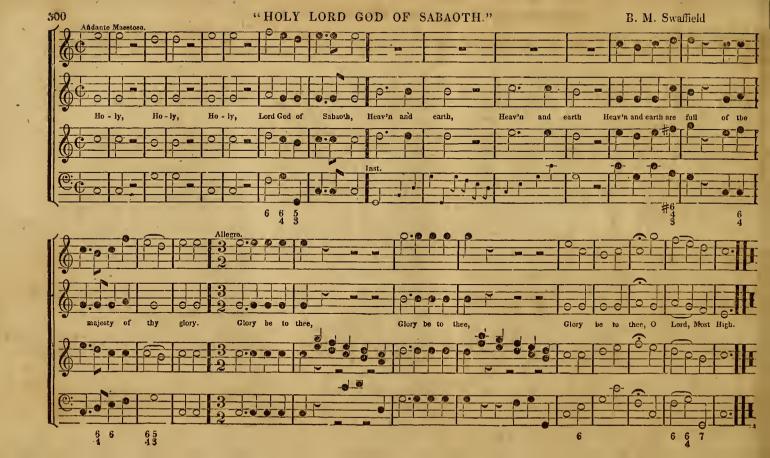


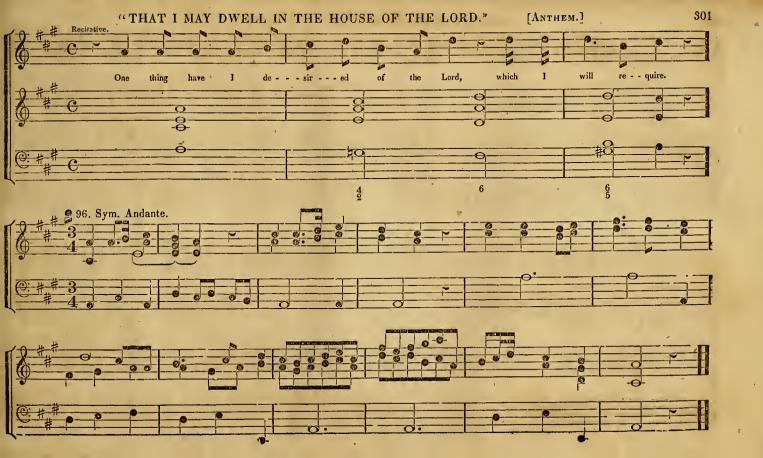


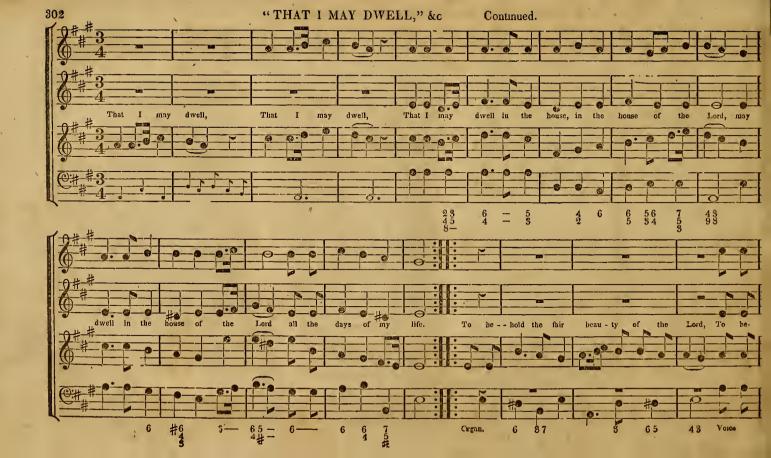


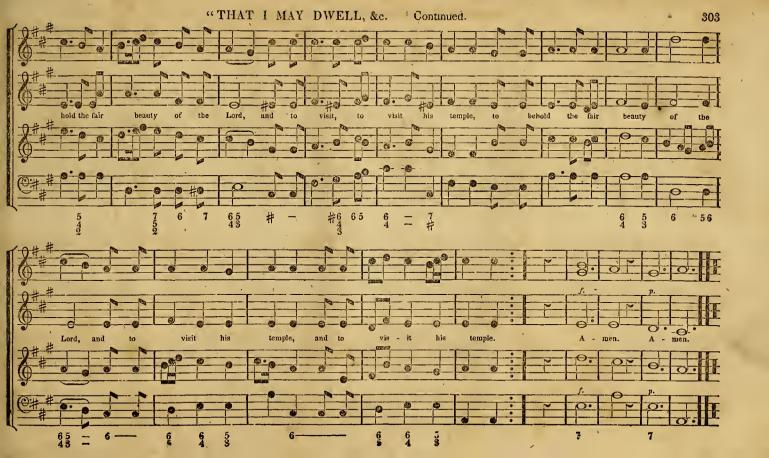


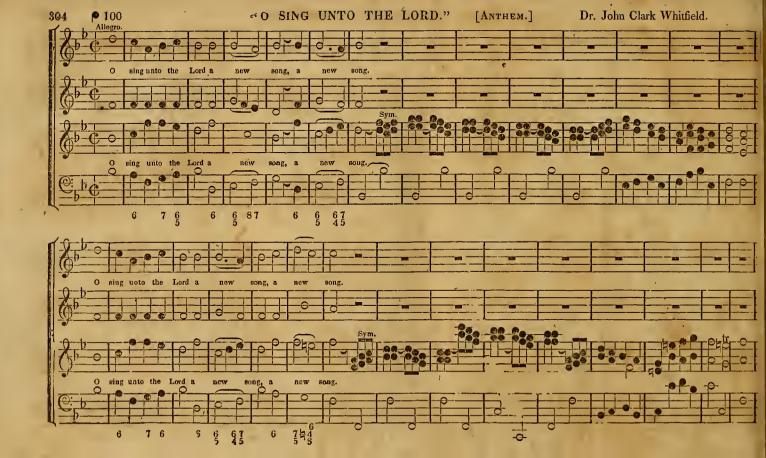












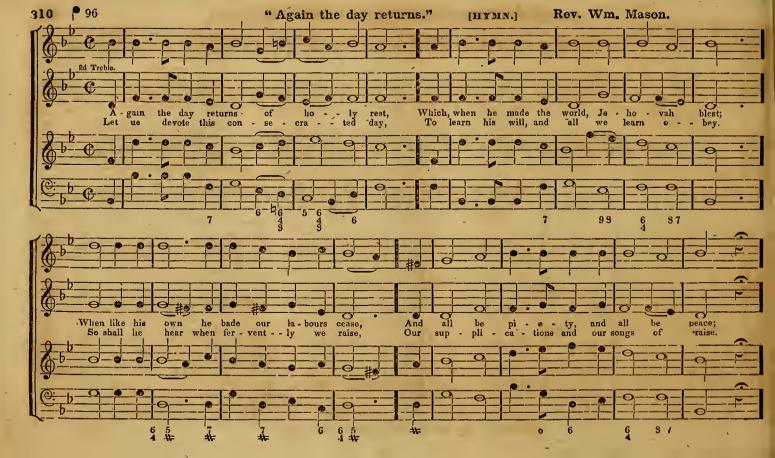




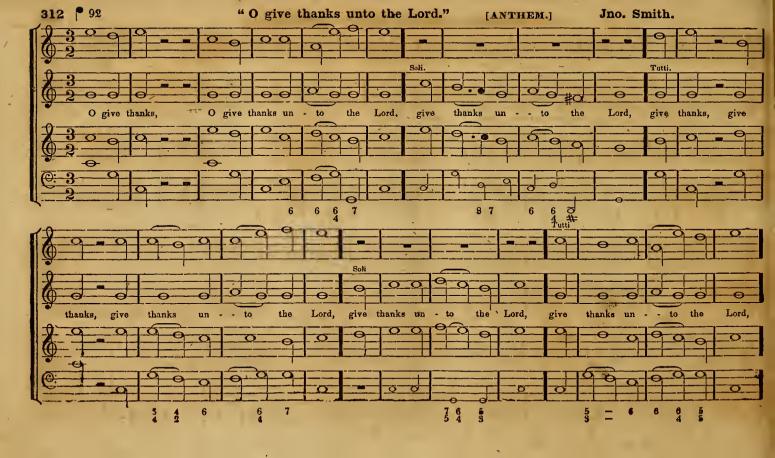










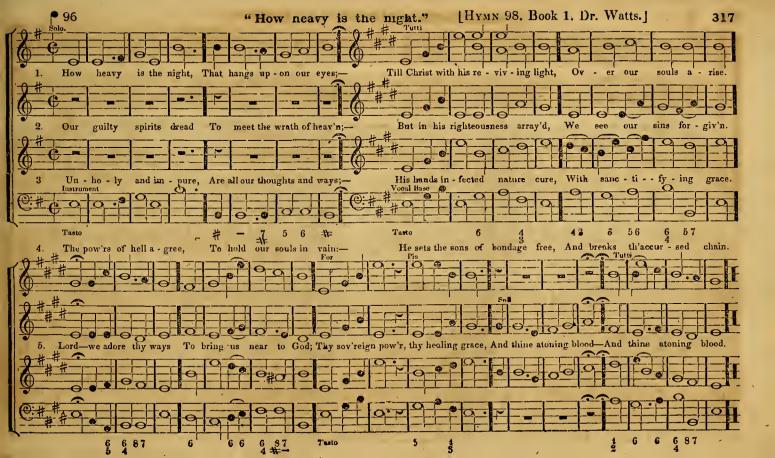
















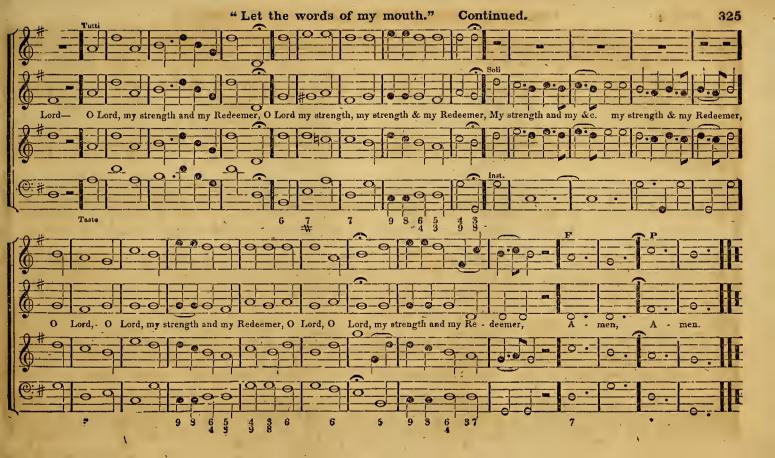








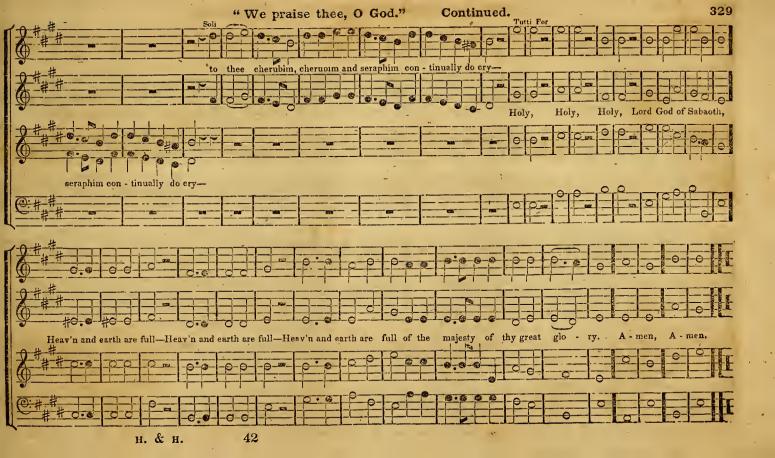


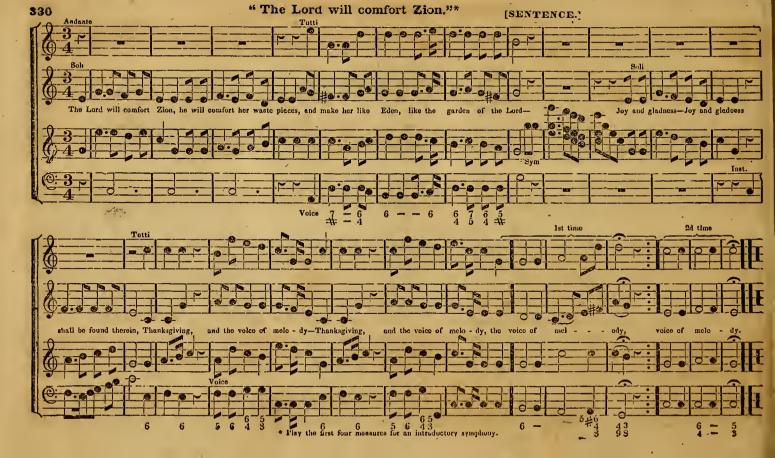




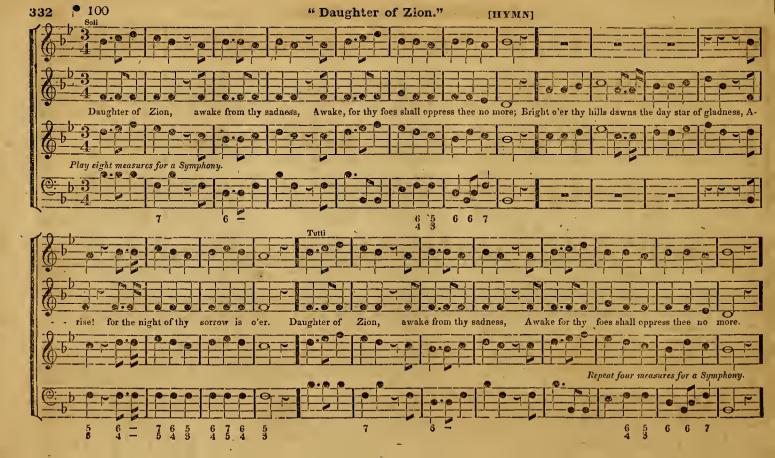


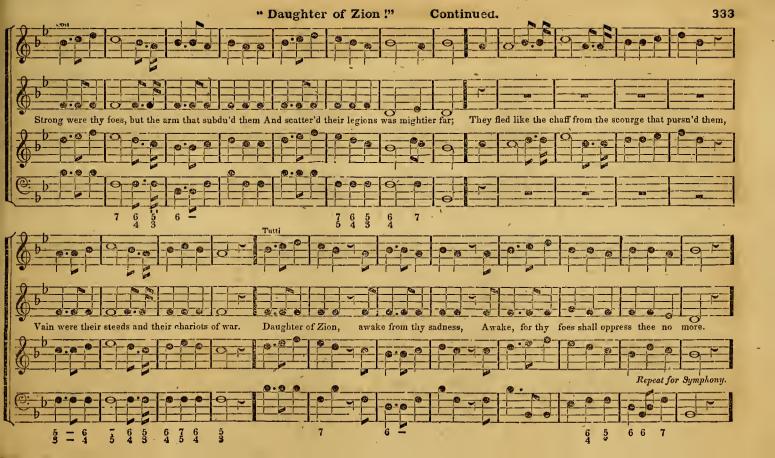




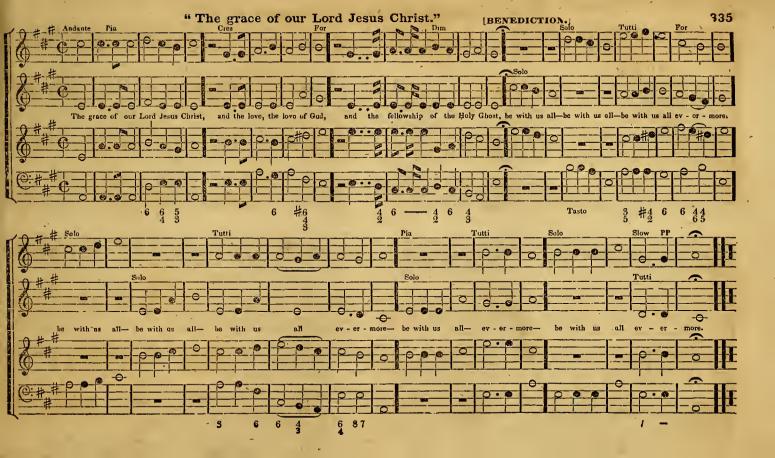


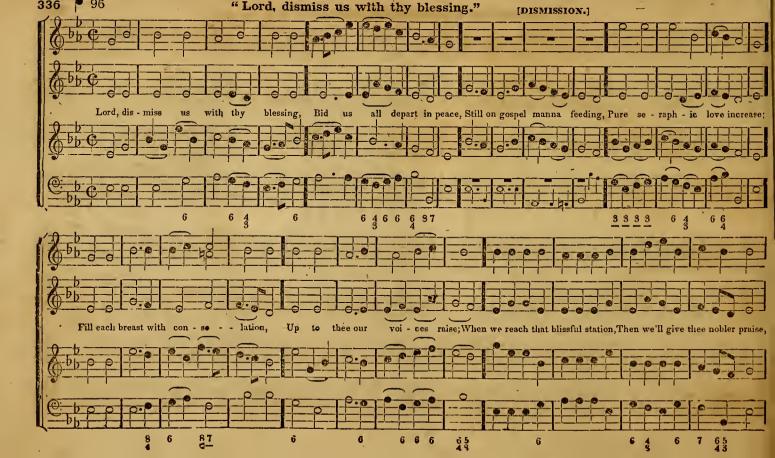












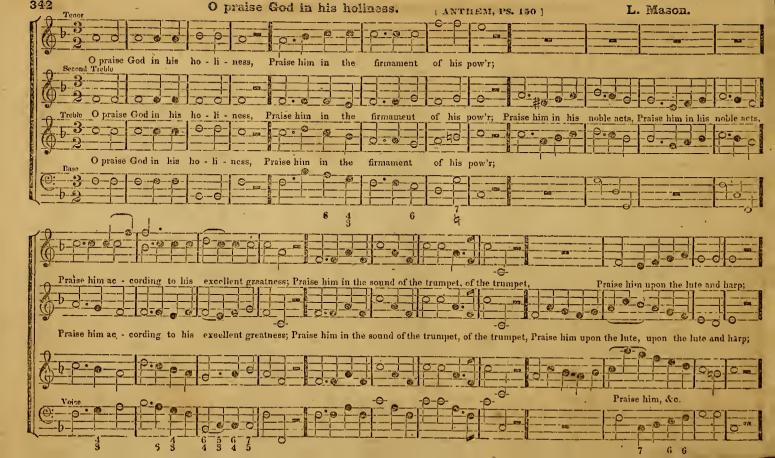


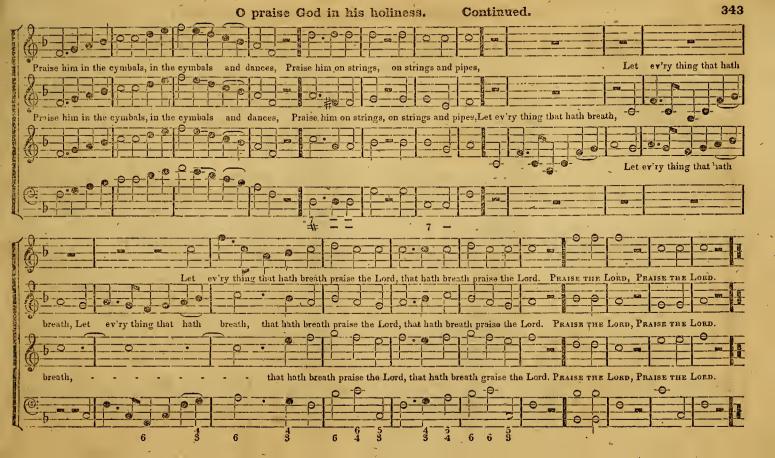


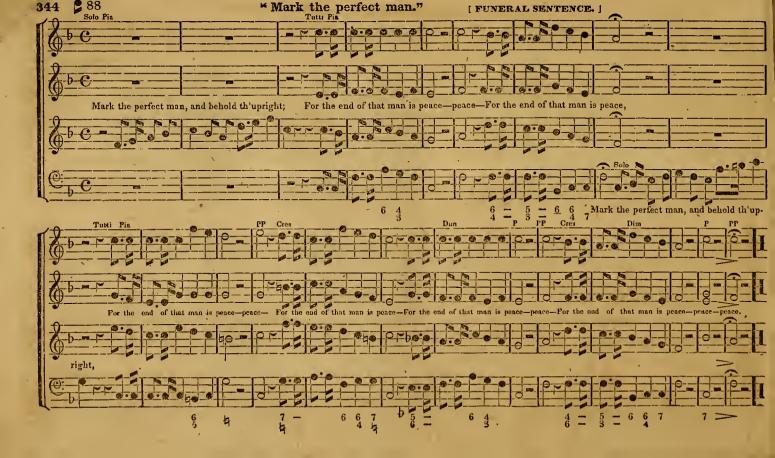


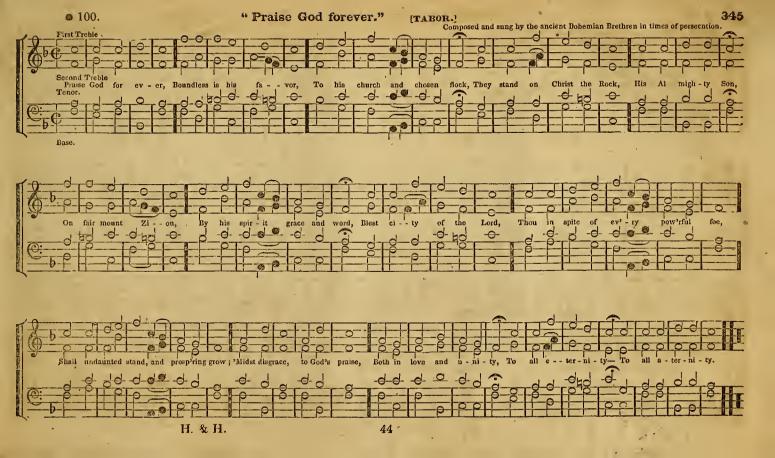


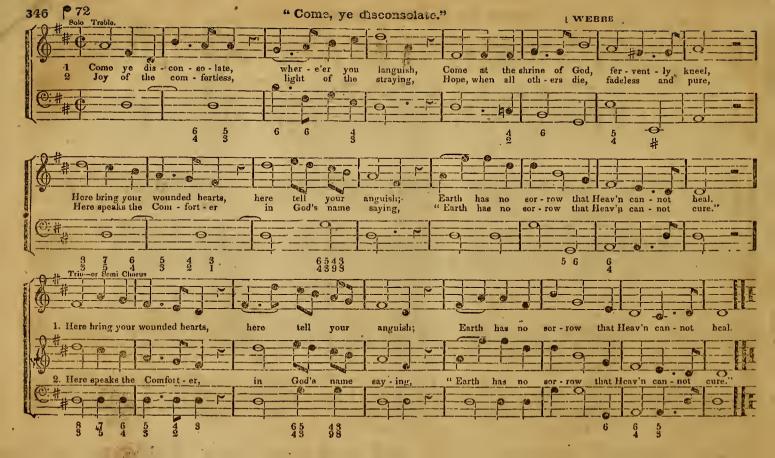






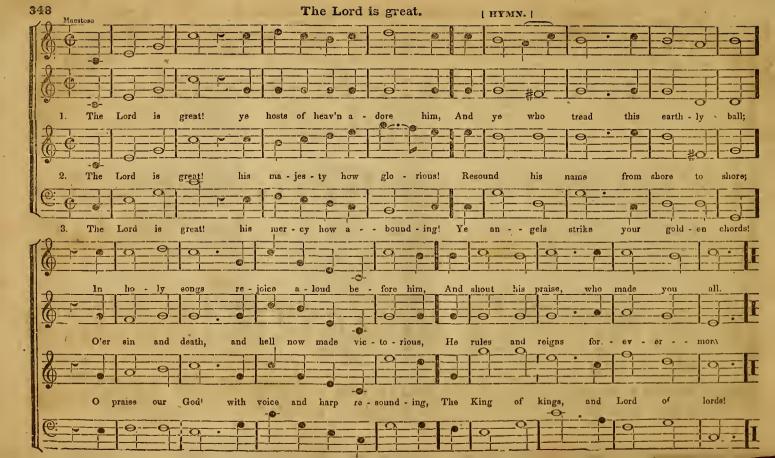




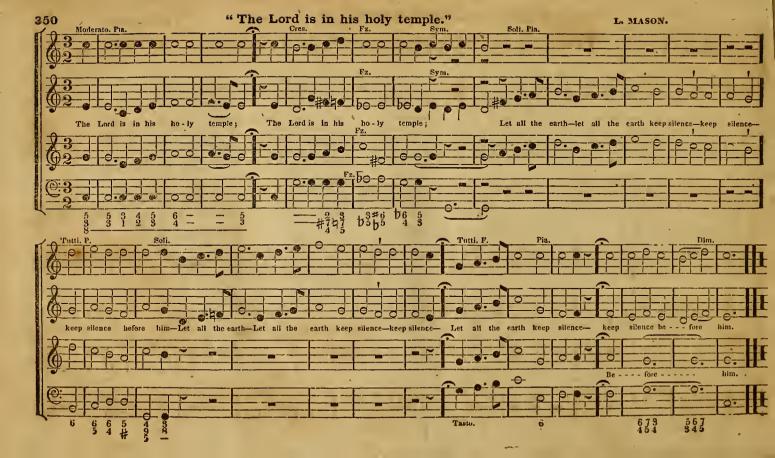




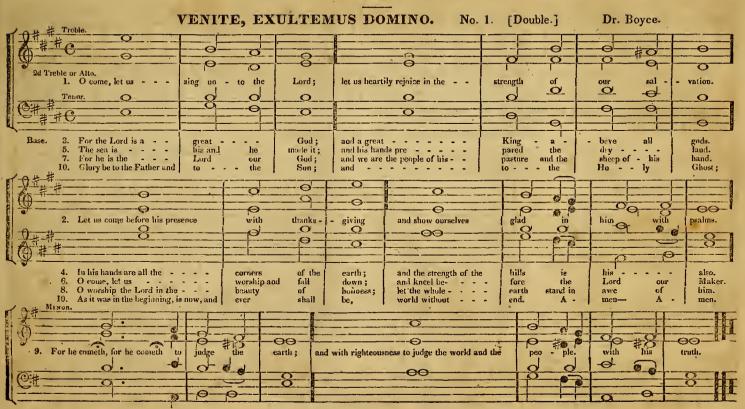


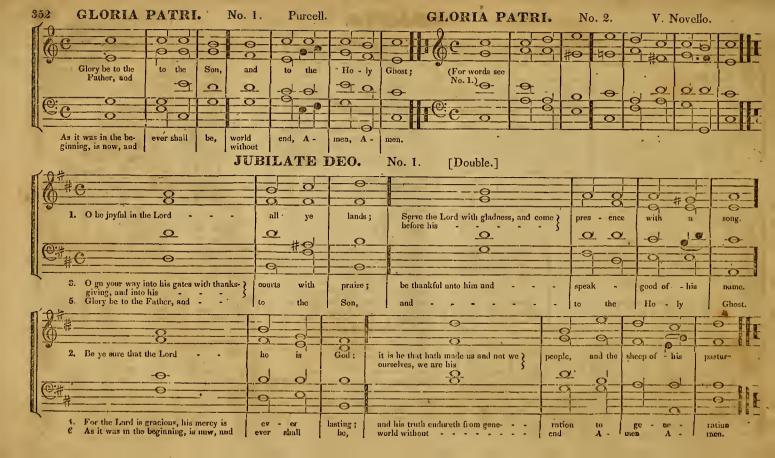






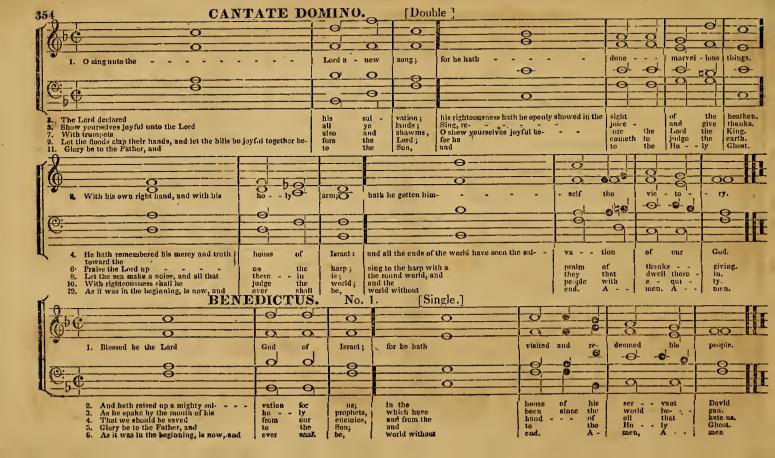
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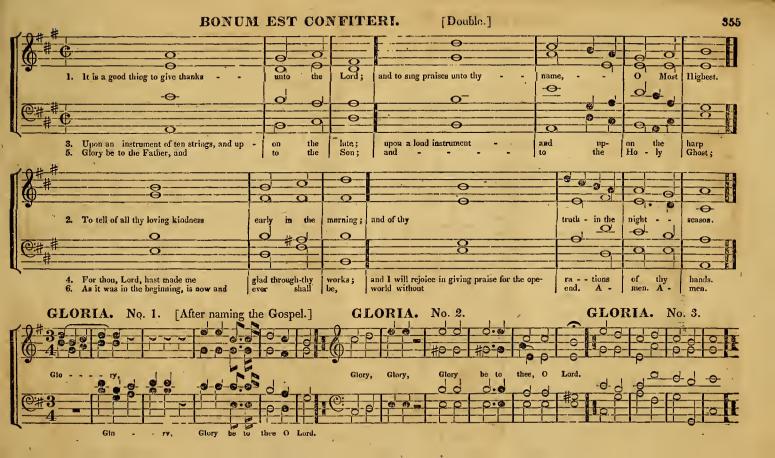






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•	0 0	-0-	-↔	0-9	0 -9	- -
4. O Lord, the only begotten Son,	Je - sus	Christ;	O Lord, God, Lamb of God,	Son of the	Fa	ther.
		1 -			-	
	0 #8	00-		8 0	#	8-1-
(# · Y · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9					
5. That takest away the 6. Thou that takest away the 7. Thou that takest away the 8. Thou that sittest at the right hand of (See Major for 9 and 10.)	sins of the sins of the sins of the God the	world; world; world, Father;	have	mer - ey up - mer - ey up - ceive our mer - ey up -	on	us. Ws. er. us.









GENERAL INDEX.

ABINGTON	123	Bether	1583	Christmas	90	Eaton	1893	Hamburg	69	Lynn	64	Nazareth	58
Abridge	91	Bethesda		Clapton	171	Eastburn	171	Hamilton		Lyons		Newark	258
Acton	205	Bethlehem	127	Clarendon		Eastport		Hartland	158	Macedonia	84	Newbury	204
Addison	83	Beveridge	168	Clifford	104			Harwich	213	Malden	78	Newcourt	193
Adullum	226	Beverly	162	Clinton ·	58	Edingham		Havanna	92	Malta	244	New Ipswich	51
Aithlone	197	Billings' Jordon	143	Colchester	-130		150	Haven	100	Manchester		New Market	43
Aleester	220	Blackburn	157	Collingham	159		47	Haverhill	175	Mansfield		Newton	100
Aldborough	136	Bladenburg	165	Columbia	198	Ely	121	Hawley	201	Marietta	63	New Sabbath	73
Alfreton	39	Blandford	94	Conway	134	Emsworth	50	Hebron	54	Marlow, (major)		New York	144
All Saints	53	Blendon	38	Corinth	133	Enfield	71	Helinsley	233	de (minor)	129	Ninety Seventh)	
Alsen	220	Bolton		Cornish	147	Ephesus	84	Hingham	85	Martin's Lane	192	Psalm Tune	48
Amsterdam	248	Bowen		Covington	96	Eustis		Hinton	241	Mayhew		Northfield	59
Angels Hymn	23	Bowdoin	131	Culworth	76	Evening Hymn	69	Hobart	199	Mear		Norwalk	184
Antigua	65	Boxford	181	Cumberland	35	Fairfield	162	Hotham	216	Medfield		Norwich	218
Appleton	33	Bradford	146	Dalston	203	Farnsworth	109	Howards, (major)	135	Medford		Nottingham	97
Archdale	108	Braintree	132	Danvers	36	Ferry, (major)	118	do (minor)	135	Medway	47	Nuremburg	217
Arlington	117	Brattle Street		Dartmouth	178	do (minor)		Hudson	163	Melody	127	Oakland	95
Arnheim	74	Brentford	38	Darwells	213	Framingham	63	Inverness	165	Mendon		Old Hundred	25
Armley	80	Brewer	37	Darwen	87	Franklin	128	lrish	106	Messina		Olmutz	174
Arundel	138	Bridgeport	98	Dedham	138	Froome		Islington	32	Middlebury	77	Ormond	110
Ashley	124	Brighton	187	Deerfield	114	Funeral Thought	153	Italian Hymn	243	Milan		Owens	249
Atlantic	52	Brooklyn	191	Denbigh	272	Funeral Sentence		Jerauld	231	Miletus		Palestine	258
Auburn	243	Broomsgrove	98	Denmark		Funeral Hymn		Jordon	137	Miller, (major)		Paddington	177 .
Autumn	83	Burford	152	Denton	80	Gainsborough	142	Jordon, by Billings		do (nunor)		Park Street	52
Aylesbury		Calmar	172	Devizes	140	Gardner	250	Judea	142	Milton		Parma	257
Baldwin	133	Calvary	231	Devonshire	237	Georgetown	73	Kendall	94	Missionary Hymn		Patmos	160
Bangor	155	Cambridge (major		Dismission		Germany	57	Kew		Monmouth	39	Peekham	172
Barby	140	do (minor	101	Dorchester	113	Gilead	357	Lanesboro'	114		82	Pelham	170
Bath	34	Camden	259	Dover	164	Gloueester	186	Lebanon	154	Montague		Penfield	87
Bath Abbey	224	Canterbury	136	Doxology	338	Goshen	237	Leyden	27	Montgomery	76	Pentonville	176
Bedford, No. 1.	111	Carthage	185	Dresden, (major)		Grafton	153	Lincoln	995	Morning Hymn	43	Peterborough	117
do. No. 2.	111	Castle Street	45	do. (minor)	79	Granby	223	Litchfield	105	Mornington		Pilesgrove	66
Belville	190	Cedron	183	Duke Street	44	Great Milton	126	Little Marlboro'	179	Mount Ephraim	161	Pilton	221
Benediction	335	Channing	115	Dunbar	180	Greece	229	Linstead	173	Munich, (niajor)		Plainfield	215
Benevento	260	Chapel Street	46	Dunbarton	89	Greenfield	107	Lisbon	184	do (minor)	81	Pleyel's Hymn	225
Benson	226	Charleston	41	Dunchurch	99	Greenville	227	Liverpool	92	Murray		Plympton	147
Bermondsey	242	Chelsea	77	Dundee	119	Haarlem	157	London	90	Music		Pomiret	85
Berwick	150	Cheltenham		Dungeness		Haddain	214	Lowell	72	Nantwich		Portsmouth	40
Bethany	166	Chesterfield		Dunstan		Hadley	173	Luton	42	Naples	221	Portugal	29
Bethel		Chester		Dying Christian		Hague		Lutzen		Natick		Portuguese Hymn	
Demei	~0~	Olicaca	130 }	Dying Ontional	W(2)	Trag ac	30 }	La Caracia	1.30 ((

GENERAL INDEX.

D	017	1 Ct C	Pre 1	177	040	1			
Prentiss		St. George's		Vienna	248			and the same of th	
Princeton		St. Helen's		Wachusett	, 156	ANTHEMS, SENTENCES,		Praise ye the Lord, Chorns.	292
l'roctor	55			Wakefield	14	HYMNS, &c.		Praise God from whom, Dosology	338
l'utnam		St. John's		Walney	123			Praise God forever, Tabor	345
Quito	50	St. Martin's	128			Again the day returns, Hymn	310	Safely through another week, Hymn	261
Ralston	20		154		252	All hail the great, &c. Hymn	349	Salvation belongeth, Chorus	238
Runah, (major)	83	St. Matthew's	116	Walsall	151	Awake, put on thy strength, Anthem	232	Softly the shade, South Street	252
do (minor)	83	St. Michael's	247	Walworth	245	Before Jehovah's awful throne, Denmark		Sons of Zion, Chorus	292-
Rapture	195	St. Olaves	61	Wanworth	236	Behold the glories, Parma		That I may dwell, Anthem	301
Rochester	121	St. Paul's	51	Ward	55	Blessed be the Lord, Chorns	281	The Lord is great, Hymn	348
Rothwell	40	St. Patrick's	53	Wareham	145	Blessed is he whose hope, Anthem		The Lord is in his holy temple, Sentence	350
Rotterdam		St. Peter's	30	Warner		Come, ye disconsolate, Hymn	346	The Lord will comfort Zion, Sentence	330
Rutland		St. Phillip's	207	Warrington		Daughter of Zion, Hymn		The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, Bene-	990
Rye		St. Thomas'	174	Warsaw		From all that dwell, Denbigh -	272	diction	995
Sabaoth	23			Warwick		From Greenland's icy mountains, Mission-			335
Sabbath		Sterling	33	Watchman	161	ary Hymn		The rising morn, Vienna	248
Saco		Stephens	99	Waters	67	God be merciful unto us, Anthem	326	The saffron tints, Camden	259
Salem		Southfield	178				054	The voice of free grace, Scotland	270
						God of my life, Music	254	There is a stream, Milton	253
Salisbury		South Street		Waterville		Great is the Lord, Sentence	318	Unveil thy bosem, Funeral Hymn	322
Sindwich		Stonefield	37	Woodbury		Hallelujah to the &c. Chorus	296	Vital spark, Dying Christian	274
Savannah		Suffield		Wells		Hark! the Vesper Hymn, Vesper Hymn	295	Watchman! fell us, Missionary or Christ-	
Saxonville		Suffolk		Wenham	155		265	mas Hymn	347
Seusons		Summer	82 {	Westborough		Holy Lord God of Sabaoth, Sentence	300	We bless thee, Lord, Newark	258
Semley		Sunderland				How pleasant, how divinely fair, Gardner	250	We praise thee. Te Deum	328
Scotland		Surrey				How beauteous are their feet, Hynin	262	When I can read, Hymn	278
Shaftsbury		Sutton	164 {	Westminster	177	How heavy is the night, Hymn	317	While life prolongs, Hymn	320
Sharon	54	Swanwick	97	Weston	255	I was glad, Anthem	200	While with ceaseless, Benevento-	260
Sheffield	70	Tabor	345	Westmoreland		I will arise, Sentence	331	With holy fear, Waltham	252
Shirland, (major)	169	Tallis' Chant	132	Weymouth	212	In verdant pastures	250	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
do (minor)	169	Do. Evening Hy	vmn 69 k	Wiltshire, (major)	26	Let the words of my mouth, Sentence	324		
Shoel	36	Tamworth	231	Do. (minor)	26	Lord, when my thoughts, Owens	249	CHANTS.	1
Sicilian Hymn	227	Thatcher		Winchelsea		Lord, thou hast known, Salisbury	251	OHAHA D.	,
Silver Street		Thessalia		Winchester		Lord of all power and might, Collect		Venite, Exultemus Domino	351
Slade	75	Timsbury		Windham	89	Lord, dismiss us, Dismission	336	Gloria Patri, Nos. 1. 2.	352
Smyrna		Tolland		Windsor	152		344	Gloria in Excelsis	
Sparta		Trenton	72	Winter		Morn of Zion's glory		Jubilate Deo	353
Spencer	120		206	Woodstown		My God the steps, Dungeness			352
Spring		Truro	42	Worksop	151	Now night with silent grandeur, Weston		Benedictus	354
Springfield		Turin			191	O mine thanks Anthony		Cantate Domino	354
St. Alban's					ດລວ	O give thanks, Anthem		Bonum est Confiteri	355
	75	Tweed	141	Worthing				Gloria, Nos. 1, 2, 3.	355
St. Ann's		Upton	35	Yarmouth				Gloria, Nos. 4, 5.	356
St. Austin's		Utica							356
St. Bride's		Uxbridge	62	Do. No. 2				Benedic anima Mea	357
St. David's	105	Vesper Hymn	295 1	Zion	1883	Peace, troubled soul, Palestine	258		
			- B	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF	-	4			

METRICAL INDEX.

						7/1	ETWICKE III	ענע	2.					
	L. M. Major.	3	Northfield	59 }	Malden	78 }	Greenfield	107 8	Bether	158	S. M. Minor		Bath Abbey	004
4.4	disea		Old Hundred	25	Middlebury		Havanna	92	Blackburn	157	Avlesbury	180	Bensen	224 226 215 223 216
	l Sainta		Park Street		Munich	81	Haven	160 3	Burford	152		166	Edyfield	226
			Pilesgrove		Penfield	87	Howards	135	Cambridge	101	Bexford	181	Granby	215
		28	Pontret		Ramah	83			Chester	156	Cedron			223
	igels Hymn		Portsmouth		Sunderland	86	Jordon .	137	Collingham	159	Dartmouth	183	Hotham	216
	itigua		Portugal		Westbury	86	Jordon, by Billings	143	Cornish	147	Dunbar	178	Lincoln	225 221
	pleton		Proctor		Wiltshire	26	Judea	142	Eastport	110	Little Marlborough	180	Naples	221
	nhaim	52	Putnam	57	Windham	89	Kendali	94	Elgin	150	Miletus	179	Norwich	218
	lantic	83		50		03	Lanesbore'		Ferry	118	Norwalk	160	Noremburg	217
	itumn		Quito Raiston	29	C. M. Major		Litchfield		Funeral Thought	153		184	Prentiss	217
Bat			Ramah	83	Abington	123	Liverpoel	92	Grafton	153	Shirland St. Bride's	169	Pilton	221 225
	endon	31	Rothwell	40	Abridge	91	London	90	Haarlem	157	Suffield	179	Pleyel's Hymn	225
	wen		Sahaoth	08	Aldberough	136	Lutzen	120	Hartland .	158	Yarmouth	182		218
	antford	37	Sandwich	30	Archdale	108	Mauchester		Howards	135		183	Rutland	223 222
	ower		Seasons	34	Arlington	117	Manstield		Lebanon	154	L. M. 6 lines.	•	Sabbath	222
	stle Street		Semley	74 2	Arundel	138	Mariow	129	Marlow	129	Belville	190	Turin	210
	apel Street		Sharon	54	Ashley	124	Mear		Mitter	148	Brighten	187	8's & 7's, or 8's, 7's &	. 4.
	arleston	41 47	Sheffield	70	Baldwin	133	Medfield		Plyinpten	147	Carthage	185	Calvary	234
	olsea	58	Shoel	36	Barhy	140	Medford		St. Austin's	149	Eaten	189	Greenville	227 229
	inton		Slade	75	Bedford, No. 1.	111	Melody		St. Mary's	154	Gloucester	186	Greece	229
	lworth			94	do. No. 2.	111	Miller	148	Wnchusett	156	Milan	186	Helmsley	233
	inberland		Sparta	60	Berwick	150	Newton	100	Walsall	151	Morning Hymn	43	Jerauld	231
	nvers	36 1	Springfield Sterling	22 8	Bethlehem	127	New Yerk	144	Wenham	155	Palestine	258	Messina	228 227
	esden		Steneheld	37	Billinge' Jordon	143	Nottingham	97	Windser	152	Zion	188	Sicilian Hymn	227
	ike Street	44	St. Albans	75 }	Blackhurn	157	Oakland	95	Worksop	151	L. P. M.		Smyrna	230
	nstan	68 8	St. George's	71	Blandford	91	Ormond	116		191	Brooklyn	191	Suffolk	233
	fingham		St. Olnves	61	Belton	112	Patmos	160	S. M. Major.		Martin's Lane	192	Tamworth	231
	lenthorpe	47	St. Paul's	51	Bowdein	131	Peterbornigh	117	Bethany -	166	Newcourt	193	Walpnie	235 ,232 228
len Ten	nsworth		St. Patrick's	53	Bradford	146	Princeton	95	Beverly	162	St. Helens	194	Westhorough	,535
	field	68	St. Peter's	30	Braintree	132	Rechester	191	Beveridge	168		152	Worthing	228
	amingham	73	Summer	20	Brattle Street	93	Rye	159	Bladenburg	165	C. P. M.		8'e.	
	ergetown	57	Surrey	49	Bridgeport	98	Saco	149	Calmar	172	Aithlone	197	Goshen	237
	rmany	357	Tallis' Evening Hymn	69	Broomsgrove	98	Salem	139	Clapton	171	Columbia	198	Spring Wanworth	236
		65	Timsbury	48	Cambridge	101	Saxony	131	Dover	164	Hebart	199	Wanworth	236
	igue	69	Trenton	72	Canterbury	136	Spencer	129	Easthurn	171	Kew .	196	5'8 &c 6'8.	
	unburg	51	Troro	42	Channing	115	Stamford	137	Fairfiel4	162	Rapture	195	Devonshire	237
	ngham	85	Upton	35	Cheltenham	122	Stephens	99	Froome	163	S. P. M.	- 1		201
		32	Uxbridge	62	Chesterfield	141	St. Ann's	130	Hadley	173	Bethel	202	10's.	
181	ingten ·	27	Wakefield	41	Christmas	90	St. David's	115	Haverhill	175	Dalston	203	Savannah	238
Let's	weil	70	Ward	55	Clarendon	106	St. James'	102	Hudson	163	Hawley	201	Montague	246
	ton %	42	Warner	60 1	Clifford	104	St. John's	109	Inverness	165	Worship	200	10's & 11's.	
Ly		64	Warrington	63 1	Colchester	130	St. Matthew's	116	Linstead	173	II. M.	- 1	Hamilton	240
	rietta		Waters	67	Conway	134	St. Martins	198	Lisbon	184	Acton	205	Montague	246
	whew	61	Waterville	46	Corinth	133	Swanwick	97	Mernington	176	Bethesda	211	Walworth	245
	dway	47	Wondbury	59 }	Covingten	98	Tallis' Chant	132	Mount Ephraim	161 174	Darwell's	213	Lyons	247
	endon.	149	Wells	62	Dedham	138	Tolland	103	Olmatz	177	Haddam	214	St. Michael'a	247
	mmouth,	39	Wiltshire	26	Deerfield	114	Tweed	141	Paddington Peckham	172	Harwich	213	11's.	
	nson	82	Winchelsea	41	Devizee	140 113	Walney	123		170	Murray	209	Portuguese Hymn	239
	ntgomery	76	Winchester	31 }	Dorchester		Wareham	145	Pelham		Newbury	204	Hinton	241
	rning Hymn	43	Woodstown	78	Donchurch '	99	Warsaw	146	Pentonville Shirland	176 169	Plainfield	215	6's & 4's.	
	mich	81		-	Dundee	119	Warwick	91	Cilvan Ctroot	167	Sheftsbury	510	Rermondsey	249
	intwich	56	L. M. Minor.	00	Ely	121	Westford	96	Silver Street St. Thomas'	174	St. Philip's	207	Italian Hymo	243
	tick	64	Armley	80	Eastport	110	Westmoreland	134		174	Triumph	206		- 10
	zareth	58	Darwen	87	Eustis	112	Winter	107		164	Watertown	208	8, 3 & 6.	040
	w 1pswich	51	Denton		Farnsworth	109	York, No. 1.	125	Sutton Thessalia	181	Weymouth	208 212	Aubura	243
Ne	w Market	43	Dresden '	79	Ferry	118	de. No. 2.	125		168	7'e.		6's & 10's.	
	w Sabbatir	73	Dunharton		Franklin	128	C. M. Miner	-20	Utica Watchman	161	Adullum 'E.	000	Maita	244
	nety-Seventh Penim	40 5	Ephesus		Gaineberough	142	Bangar C. M. Jumer	255		177	Alcester	226 220	7's & 6's.	
211	, 2010 2	- }	Macedonia	64	Great Miltou	120	Dangor	199	Westminster	111	Algen	990	Amaterdam	248
											Vitel	and 1	VETRICIANT	A 10







JIL 1 = 1002

